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SCHOOL DROPOUT PREVENTION PILOT PROGRAM

DROPOUT TREND ANALYSIS: TAJIKISTAN

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School Dropout Prevention Pilot Program

Dropout Trend Analysis: Tajikistan

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Acronyms

ASER	Age Specific Enrollment Rates
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
EdStats	World Bank Education Statistics
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan
GPI	Gender Parity Index
IDEAL	Institute for Development, Education, and Learning
KAPE	Kampuchean Action for Primary Education
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MoE	Ministry of Education
N/A	Not Available
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NCS	National Census of School
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
RRS	Region of Republican Subordination
SDPP	School Dropout Prevention Pilot
TLSS	Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey
UIS	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
U.S.	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Executive Summary

Dropout prevention is a relatively new focus of concern in developing countries, which—during the past two decades—have typically paid more attention to children's access to school and, more recently, the quality of schooling and learning outcomes. With larger numbers of vulnerable children and fewer resources per child, education systems have increasing difficulty in retaining students through completion of the basic education cycle. The goal of the School Dropout Prevention Pilot (SDPP) program is to pilot and test the effectiveness of programs to prevent school dropout in four countries: Cambodia, India, Tajikistan, and Timor Leste.

The purpose of the trend analysis is to identify the geographic locations and populations most acutely affected by dropout, as well as the grade level(s) at which children are likely to drop out, to target the site for SDPP interventions. The analysis was conducted by identifying and examining secondary data in each of the pilot country to assess dropout trends. The study is organized to answer the following key questions:

- Which cycle has the highest dropout?
- Which basic education grade(s) has the highest dropout?
- Which geographic area(s) has the highest dropout?
- Which population groups (sex, ethnicity, language, and religious groups) suffer most acutely from dropout?

Twenty indicators are used in the analysis, comprising four clusters—primary indicators, indicators of dropout "predictors", contextual indicators for students, and education supply indicators. The primary analytic tool is the comparative analysis of key dropout and dropout related statistics for the cycle, grade, population, and geographic areas in each country. Performance in the four primary indicators (dropout, promotion, survival, and transition) is compared, contrasted, and ranked. Data analysis takes place in a triage, starting with the highest administrative unit and proceeding to lower ones. At the national level the grade, cycle and/or group that have the highest dropout is identified. At lower administrative levels, the areas most acutely affected by dropout are selected.

In Tajikistan, dropout rates from the Education Management Information System show that in-cycle dropout is most acute at the basic and secondary levels among male and female students. The average dropout rate for both the cycles is 6 percent compared with an average dropout rate of about 1 percent in the primary cycle. Comparing across grades, dropout is highest in grade 9—the between-grades dropout rate is 22.6 percent (21.7 percent males; 23.9 percent females) while the in-grade dropout is 11.07 percent (11.19 percent males; 11.21 percent females). Using the dropout data to inform the grade selection process, SDPP will focus in grade 9.

Using the composite ranking, five districts—Jomi, Qumsangir, Baljuvon, Bokhtar, and Temurmalik—were selected to be proposed to the Ministry of Education (MoE). The districts were then grouped based on the number of schools with the target grade, contiguity of the districts, and the presence of other donors. Two clusters—Baljuvon, Temurmalik, and Vose (Option A) and Jomi, Bokhtar, and Khuroson (Option B) were proposed to the Ministry. The district of Baljuvon (ranked 3rd), Vose (8th), and Temurmalik (9th) were selected as SDPP target districts after the MoE indicated their preference for these districts.

I. Introduction

Dropout prevention is a relatively new focus of concern in developing countries, which—during the past two decades—have typically paid more attention to children's access to school and, more recently, the quality of schooling and learning outcomes. Dropout and retention trends tend to be reported as secondary effects rather than the principal outcome of education programs. However, recently dropout has commanded more attention and emerged as a major education access issue. With the push for Universal Primary and Basic Education, enrollments have grown, pulling in students from disadvantaged backgrounds and marginalized groups who were previously excluded from school. With larger numbers of vulnerable children and fewer resources per child, education systems have increasing difficulty in retaining students through completion of the basic education cycle. Not only do many students leave school without acquiring basic skills and increasingly important diplomas, but their premature departure represents a significant waste of scarce education resources, raising the unit cost to produce a cycle completer.

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute of Statistics (UIS), the overall number of out-of-school children has decreased by approximately 38 percent over a six year period—from 115 million in 2001/02 to 71 million in 2007. Of the 56 percent of children who do enter school, a high percentage is at-risk of leaving before completing an education cycle or not transitioning to the next cycle. In East, South, and West Asia and the Pacific only 20 to 30 percent of out-of-school are unlikely to enroll, but as many as 60 percent of those out-of-school children are dropouts. The prospects of staying in school are particularly low in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal: 70 percent of out-of-school children in India have dropped out, 50 percent in Pakistan and 40 percent in Bangladesh and Nepal. In Central Asia, a greater percentage of the primary school age out-of-school population has dropped out (38 percent) than never enrolled (35 percent) or entered late (27 percent). Although the pattern of dropout varies by country, the result is the same: increasing numbers of under-educated and unemployable youth. Reducing dropout is key to improving access to basic education, particularly in countries with relatively high enrollment rates where most school-age children who do not currently attend school have previously been enrolled in school.

A. USAID School Dropout Prevention Pilot Program

The School Dropout Prevention Pilot (SDPP) program is a three-year multi-country program, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), with the objective of mitigating student drop-out from primary and secondary school. It aims to provide evidence-based programming guidance on student dropout prevention to countries, USAID missions, and other development organizations in Asia and the Middle East by piloting and testing the effectiveness of dropout prevention interventions in four target countries: Cambodia, India, Tajikistan and Timor Leste. In order to examine and mitigate dropout in the four target countries, SDPP will use a three-stage process by (i) undertaking a literature review to identify international best practices in school dropout prevention, (ii) analyzing dropout trends and conducting a situational analysis to shed light on the risk factors and conditions affecting dropout, and (iii) designing, implementing, and evaluating interventions to keep at-risk students in school. SDPP is implemented by Creative Associates International, Inc. with international partners Mathematica Policy Research and School-to-School International, and local partners in

three of the target countries—KAPE in Cambodia, IDEAL/QUEST in India, and CARE in Timor Leste.

B. Report Purpose

This report presents the analysis of dropout trends in Tajikistan. The purpose of the trend analysis is to identify the geographic locations and populations most acutely affected by dropout, as well as the grade level(s) at which children are likely to drop out. The analysis was conducted by identifying and examining secondary data to assess dropout trends. The findings will be used to identify candidate sites for SDPP intervention activities and for discussion with the Ministry of Education (MoE) on site selection. It—along with a country-specific analysis of existing policies and programs affecting dropout[1]—will contribute to the in-country situational analysis exploring the factors and conditions associated with dropout among populations with the highest dropout rates.

C. Report Organization

The document is organized in eight sections. **Section II** presents the overall methodological approach used for trend analysis in the four SDPP countries. It defines the indicators that were used and describes the various types of data sources that were reviewed for analyzing trends. This section also describes the data analysis process and explains the procedures followed in order to determine target geographic areas as informed by statistic-based rankings and practical considerations.

The remaining sections present the process and results of the trend analysis that are specific to Tajikistan. **Section III** provides a brief background on Tajikistan, including an orientation to the education system. **Section IV** addresses country-specific data and methods, describing the data sources and how they were selected in each country, and specific methodological issues that arose. **Section V** provides the findings as shown by the primary indicators starting at the national level and proceeding to the lower administrative levels. **Section VI** provides regional level trends for the SDPP target grade and region selection. **Section VII** presents the location rankings based on the indicators to determine candidate districts for SDPP interventions and additional criteria for their selection. **Sections VIII** profile the selected locations and their educational status. Finally, **Section IX** concludes the report with a summary of the dropout trends in Tajikistan and the selected target areas.

II. Approach and Methodology

The trend analysis is based on secondary data available in the country. A common methodology is applied to all four countries. Depending on the availability of data, the depth of analysis may differ between the countries. The analysis uses a normative assessment to identify the most

[1] See "Inventory of Policies and Programs Related to Dropouts in Cambodia, India, Tajikistan, and Timor Leste", USAID School Dropout Prevention Pilot Program, Creative Associates International, Inc., July 2011.

affected geographic area, grade, and group in the four pilot countries. The study is organized to answer the following key questions about each pilot country:

- Which cycle has the highest dropout?
- Which basic education grade(s) has the highest dropout?
- Which geographic area(s) has the highest dropout?
- Which population groups (sex, ethnicity, language, and religious groups) suffer most acutely from dropout?

A. Indicators for Analysis

The educational performance in each country is measured based on the most recent census data on the government schools.[2] Twenty indicators are divided into four clusters—primary indicators, indicators of dropout "predictors", contextual indicators for students, and education supply indicators. Primary indicators are used to determine SDPP's focus at the highest administrative unit along with the target cycle and grades. We will follow the UNESCO definitions for all the indicators. Table 1 provides a snapshot of the indicators.

Primary indicators are a direct measure of students staying in school, progressing in school, and completing school. Dropout rate shows the internal efficiency of educational systems and measures the phenomenon of students from a cohort who leave school without completion. Ideally, the rate should approach "0" percent. Similarly, the promotion rate is a core indicator to analyze and project student flows. It measures the performance of the education system in promoting students from a cohort from grade to grade. Survival rate measures the success in retaining students from one grade to the next and is considered a prerequisite for sustainable literacy. Finally, the transition rate conveys information on the degree of access or transition from one cycle to a higher one. High transition rates reflect the intake capacity of the higher level of education.

"Predictor" indicators help to identify students at high risk of falling off track in their schooling and not completing the basic education cycle. Internationally-recognized predictors include: multiple grade repetition, poor academic performance, overage-for-grade, and frequent absenteeism. Only two of these indicators were generally available—for repetition and age-for-grade. The repetition rate measures the rate at which pupils from a cohort repeat a grade; high repetition shows problems in the internal efficiency and reflects a poor level of instruction. Age-specific enrollment rates (ASER) shows the extent of the educational participation of a specific age cohort and identifies the extent to which children are out of the age-for-grade range. Most countries do not report on student performance, but an inexact proxy for this is the promotion rate—assuming it is based on performance and not automatic—which is included as a primary indicator. Similarly, countries do not report on the rate of daily student attendance or absenteeism and an international definition was not available.[3]

[2] The trend analysis does not include private educational institutions and non-formal programs.
[3] The Net Attendance Rate (NAR) should not be confused with an average daily student attendance or absenteeism rate. The NAR—the percentage of official school age children attending school—is simply another measure of enrollment, with data obtained from household surveys rather than through official school records.

Contextual indicators give a picture of the education status in the country and the context in which dropout takes place. Enrollment rates, first grade intake rate, number of out-of-school children, and gender parity index are included in this group. The gross enrollment rate shows the general level of participation in formal schooling regardless of age whereas net enrollment rate shows participation for official school-age. First grade intake rate (net) measures the level of access to primary education of the eligible population of primary school entrance age. The number of out-of-school children identifies the size of the population who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools. Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures progress towards gender parity in education participation and learning opportunities available for females in relation to those available for males. Finally, youth literacy rate shows the accumulated achievement of primary education and literacy programs in imparting basic literacy skills to the population.

Finally, we look at the ***education supply indicators*** since research studies have consistently indicated that supply side factors play a role in student dropout. Indicators include number of schools, number of teachers, distance to school and three key ratios—pupil: teacher, pupil: classroom and textbook: pupil ratio.

Table 1: List of Indicators

No.	Indicator	Definition
Group A: Primary Indicator		
1	Enrollment by grade and cycle	Absolute number of students enrolled in the grade and cycle.
2	Dropout rate by grade and cycle	Proportion of students from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school.
3	Promotion rate by grade and cycle	Proportion of students from a cohort enrolled in a given grade who study in the next grade in the following school year.
4	Survival rate by cycle	Percentage of a cohort of students enrolled in the first grade of a given cycle who are expected to reach successive grades.
5	Transition rate from cycle to cycle	Number of students admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given school year expressed as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in the final grade of the lower level in the previous year.
Group B: Indicators of Dropout "Predictors"		
6	Age specific enrollment rate by cycle and/or grade	Enrollment of a specific single age enrolled, irrespective of the level of education, as a percentage of the population of the same age.
7	Repetition rate by grade and cycle	Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who study in the same grade in the following school year.
8	Completion rate by cycle	Ratio of the total number of students successfully completing or graduating from the last year of primary school in a given year to the total number of children of official graduation age in the population.
Group C: Contextual Indicators for Students		
9	Gross enrollment ratio by cycle	Total enrollment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year.
10	Net enrollment rate by cycle	Enrollment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.
11	First grade intake rate (Net)	New entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of official primary school entrance age expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.
12	Out-of-school children	Children in the official primary school age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools.

No.	Indicator	Definition
13	Youth literacy rate	Number of persons aged 15 to 24 years who can read, write and understand a short simple statement on their everyday life divided by the population in that age group.
14	Gender Parity Index by cycle	Ratio of female to male values of a given indicator.
15	Schools by cycle and provider	Number of schools
16	Teachers by cycle and provider	Number of teachers
17	Pupil: teacher ratio by cycle	Average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year.
18	Pupil: classroom by cycle	Average number of students per classroom at a specific level of education in a given school year.
19	Textbook: pupil by cycle	Average number of textbook per student at a specific level of education in a given school year.
20	Distance to school	Average distance to school in km

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Technical Guidelines, (2009)

B. Sources Reviewed

We have undertaken a systematic review of several data sources to identify and confirm the availability of the indicators including international databases, administrative surveys, ministry records, and sample surveys. Some of the international databases consulted include World Bank Education Statistics (EdStats), World Development Indicators, UNICEF's TransMONEE indicators, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

However, most of these databases have limited utility for the SDPP purposes of identifying in-country variation as (i) the statistics provided were only for the national level; (ii) the databases did not provide statistics on all of the primary indicators; and (iii) the indicators covered different time periods. Therefore the trend analysis in all pilot countries is primarily based on the education management information system (EMIS) managed by the MoE or its equivalent. The EMIS provides grade-wise data (disaggregated by sex) on sub-national level (regional and district).

C. Data Analysis Process

Data analysis takes place in a triage, starting with highest administrative unit and proceeding to lower ones. At the national level we identify the grade or cycle that has the highest drop out. Then we rank the administrative units based on each primary indicator for the target grade. This involves ranking of provinces in Cambodia, states in India, and districts in both Tajikistan and Timor Leste. The depth of data analysis after the first administrative level will depend on availability of data and number of schools in the targeted cycle.[4] Once the target grade, group, and the administrative unit of intervention are determined the remaining indicators are presented —indicators of dropout "predictors", contextual indicators, and education supply indicators.

[4] Based on preliminary statistical power calculations, we estimate that SDPP needs at least 140 schools in each pilot country allowing us to have 70 intervention and 70 comparison schools.

D. Composite Ranking

The primary analytic tool is the comparative analysis of the geographic area of intervention in each country. Performance in the four primary indicators (dropout, promotion, survival, and transition) is compared, contrasted, and ranked. Each geographic area is ranked in ascending order, such that the lower the score, the greater the problem of dropout. On dropout rate, the worst performing area (i.e., the one with the highest dropout rate) gets the lowest point. Similarly, areas with the lowest promotion, survival, and transition rates get the lowest point. For example, in Tajikistan, the district with the highest dropout rate gets "1" point and the district with the lowest promotion gets "1" point. These points are then tallied to come up with the final ranking. In addition to the statistical ranking, a number of practical considerations will be considered for evaluation of possible SDPP intervention sites. These include (i) accessibility, (ii) presences of civil unrest, (iii) receptivity of the local government to the project design and randomized control trial, (iv) migratory population to ensure low attrition during implementation, and (v) presence of other donors/programs.

III. Country Background

Tajikistan, officially the Republic of Tajikistan, is a mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia. Afghanistan borders it to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and People's Republic of China to the east. The country is divided into four administrative divisions, Gorno-Badakhshan (GBAO), Khatlon, the Region of Republican Subordination (RRS), and Soghd. Dushanbe as the capital is the administrative center. Each region and Dushanbe is divided into cities and districts which in turn are subdivided into villages (*jamoats*).

The country has a population of about 7 million. The population growth rate is estimated to be 1.85 percent (2010 estimate). Tajiks are the main ethnic group (80 percent) and there is a sizable minority of Uzbeks (15 percent) and Russians (5 percent). The official and vernacular language is Tajik although Russian is widely used in government and business. The country is one of the poorest nations in Central Asia. Poverty and unemployment remain the main problems of social and economic development. However, between 2000 and 2008, Tajikistan enjoyed strong economic growth and macroeconomic stability. According to the World Bank, economic growth rebounded and poverty rates fell between 1999 and 2009 from 83% to 47%.

Following independence in 1991, ethnic pressures contributed to a devastating civil war which lasted from 1992 to 1997. With the cessation of large subsidies from the former Soviet Union and the civil war that damaged 20 percent of the school facilities, Tajikistan's education system has been under significant threat. The government recognizes that the current structure and curriculum is not responsive to the labor market as evidenced by notable exodus of young people from the education system upon reaching the age of 15/16. Therefore, it is embarking on fundamental reforms of the system through the National Education Development Strategy, 2020.

The education system is mainly centralized and is the responsibility of the MoE. Compulsory basic education is 9 years and is free, as per the constitution. The system consists of 4 years of primary (grades 1–4) and 5 years of basic/lower secondary (grades 5–9). The secondary level

comprises grades 10 and 11.[5] Technical and vocational education and training is available after grade 9 or after grade 11.

IV. Country-Specific Data

A. Data

Five sources of data are available for the Tajikistan trend analysis—raw data from the ministry's EMIS, the report on the National Census of School (NCS), the MICS, the Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey (TLSS), and Tajikistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDG) progress report.

Education Management Information System: The EMIS data, most relevant for our purpose is collected annually by the MoE. The information is consolidated at the district and regional level before being submitted to the MoE. Following raw data were obtained—(i) district-wise enrollment data (disaggregated by sex) at the beginning of the year for two consecutive years (2010/11 and 2009/10), (ii) the number of repeaters in 2010/11, (iii) the number of grade 9 graduates at the end of the school year in 2009/10, and (iv) the number of grade 11 graduates at the end of the school year in 2009/10. This allowed us to calculate the dropout, promotion, and transition rates. For grade 9, we were able to calculate both the "between grades" and "in-grade" dropout rates.

National Census of Schools: The report on NCS, a key data source for our analysis is a one time, national census of all schools undertaken in 2008/09. It is supported under the catalytic fund grant for "Education for all" fast track initiative. The census provides data on education coverage, composition of student and pedagogical staff, textbook availability and condition of school buildings. Indicators most relevant for the trend analysis include dropout, repetition, and promotion rate, first grade intake rate, and number of schools/students among others.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: The 2005 MICS is a nationally representative survey of households, women, and children conducted by the National State Statistical Agency and supported by UNICEF. The main objective of the survey is to provide information for assessing the situation of children and women in the areas of child health, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation, child rights, and reproductive health. On education, the MICS provides data on national attendance rates by type of community, net and gross enrollment rate, and student flow rates (dropout, promotion, repetition).

2007 Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey: The TLSS implemented by the State Committee supports the government in monitoring the progress of national strategies such as the National Development Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy, as well progress toward achieving the global MDGs. The TLSS sample looked at a variety of socioeconomic and other living standard indicators at national and sub-national levels and stratified by location, gender, education and gender of household head, and age. The TLSS also provides insight on few

[5] Tajikistan will be transitioning from an 11-year education to a 12 year cycle in 2020. The transition from 9 to 10 years of compulsory basic education will begin in 2014.

national education indicators such as net primary and secondary school attendance, gender parity index, and adult literacy rate for people aged 15+.

Tajikistan MDG Progress Report: The progress report on Tajikistan's MDG published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides detailed summary of the challenges facing the country, such as the lowered level of education of young people, increased unemployment, and deterioration of basic services such as water, sanitation, energy and health. A couple of statistics are helpful to understand trends in education such as net enrolment rate (NER), survival rate, and literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds. The report also references the dropout rate by level of education, sex, and region calculated by the NCS study.

Table 2: Data Sources by Indicator

Indicator	Data Sources				
	EMIS	**NCS**	**MICS**	**TLSS**	**MDG Report**
Group A: Primary Indicator					
Enrollment by grade and cycle	X	X			
Dropout rate grade and cycle	X		X		
Promotion rate grade and cycle	X		X		
Survival rate by cycle					
Transition rate from cycle to cycle	X				
Group B: Indicators of Dropout "Predictors"					
Age specific enrollment rate by cycle and/or grade					
Repetition rate by grade and cycle	X	X	X		
Completion rate					
Group C: Contextual Indicators for Students					
Gross enrollment ratio by cycle*					
Net enrollment rate by cycle*					
First grade intake rate (Net)		X			
Out-of-school children					
Youth literacy rate			X	X	X
Gender Parity Index by cycle	X			X	X
Group D: Education Supply Indicators					
Schools by cycle and provider	X				
Teachers by cycle and provider	X	X			
Pupil: teacher ratio by cycle*					
Pupil: classroom ratio by cycle					
Textbook: student by cycle	X	X			
Distance to school					

*National level statistics are taken from World Bank's EdStats.

B. Data Source Limitations

Each data source exhibits certain limitations. There is inconsistency in terms of coverage of EMIS over time and across grades resulting in negative between-grades dropout rates in several

districts.[6] This occurred because there were significantly more students in grade, g+1 (e.g. grade 2) in the 2010/11 academic year than there were in grade g (e.g. grade 1) in the 2009/10 academic year. This would suggest that either the coverage of EMIS increased between the two years or there was a high external inflow of students due to transfers. The MoE was not able to confirm either of these reasons.

Due to the apparent over-reporting of the enrollment numbers, the promotion rates also exceed 100 percent and are not reliable. Therefore, the composite ranking for the target grade/cycle deviates slightly from the standard SDPP methodology presented earlier (Section II-D). Instead, the composite ranking is based on the "in-grade" dropout rate[7], graduation rate, and transition rate. Owing to lack of data prior to 2009, the survival rate cannot be calculated and is excluded from the ranking process. Finally, longitudinal analysis could not be undertaken for any of the indicators. The data obtained through EMIS is also not disaggregated by the type of community and hence we cannot examine the distribution of dropout between the urban, rural and remote population within the district.

The NCS is a one-time survey conducted most recently in 2008 and may not reflect the current dropout situation. There is also concern among stakeholders, including the MoE, about the actual coverage of the dataset. While the NCS is consistent in pointing to grade 9 as the grade with highest dropout in basic level, it differs from the EMIS in terms of the overall level of dropout, as well as the geographic distribution of dropout. Due to the lack of raw data collected for the census the cause of this difference could not be investigated. The TLSS and the MDG progress reports do not provide statistics for all primary indicators, used in this analysis. Moreover, most of the indicators are focused at the national level. The TLSS in particular is heavily focused at the pre-school level, which is not a focus of the SDPP program. Finally, although the MICS calculates three key indicators (dropout, promotion, repetition), caution must be exercised in using the data as the survey was conducted in 2005. However, similar to the EMIS and the NCS, the MICS also points to grade 9 as the grade with the highest dropout.

C. Data Source Selection

Based on the availability of data and advice from the MoE, the EMIS data was selected for the dropout trend analysis. Considering the limitations of EMIS, we have triangulated the findings of our analysis by vetting with key stakeholders, including the Ministry and donors active in the education sector.

V. National Level Trends and Grade Selection

A. Net Enrollment Rate by Cycle

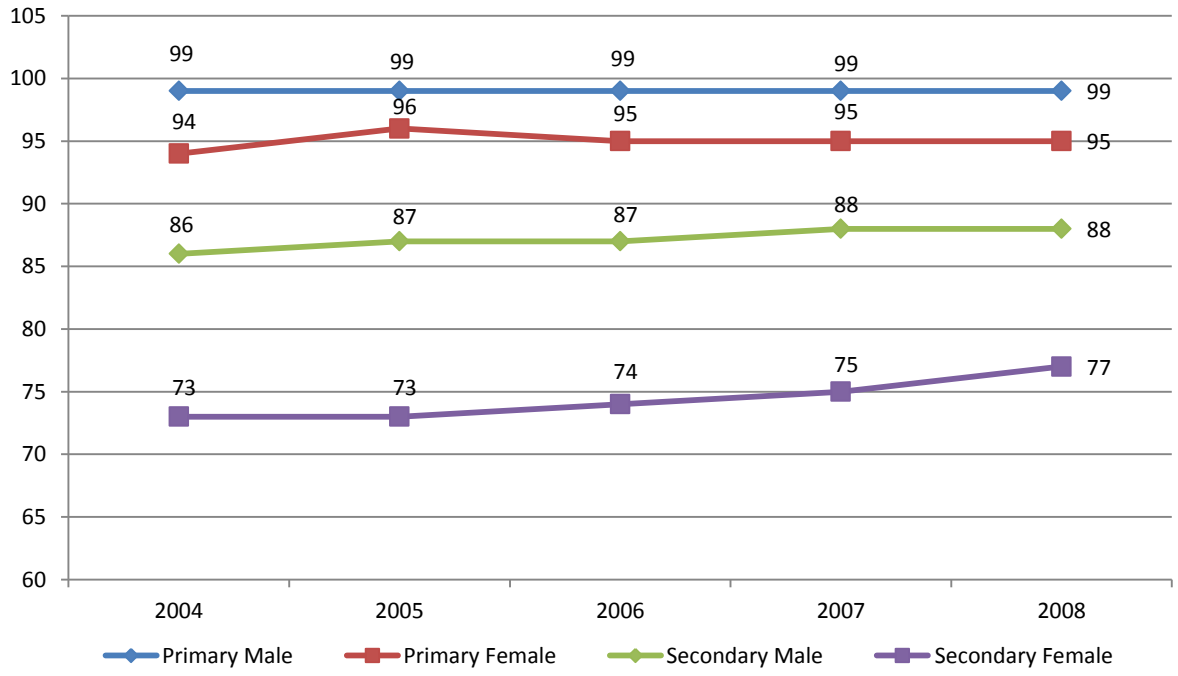
The net enrollment data show student enrollment has remained stable or increased slightly over time in both the primary and secondary cycles (See Figure 1 below).[8] Enrollment rates have been

[6] For the purposes of this report, when a calculation results in negative percent of dropouts we treat it as zero percent dropout.
[7] The between-grade dropout showed negative rates for several districts. Therefore in-grade rates were used.
[8] In this instance, "secondary" cycle includes grades 5-9, generally referred to as the "basic cycle."

maintained or have increased for both male and female students, although the total NER decreases between primary and secondary cycle from an average of about 97 percent to 82 percent, suggesting that not all primary students enroll in secondary school.[9] The major findings include:

- The high enrollment at the primary level indicates almost all primary school-age children enroll in school.
- The primary cycle displays low disparity (4 percentage points) in the enrollment rate between the sexes. At the secondary level, the gender gap is quite evident at around 11 percentage points in favor of males.
- The difference in the net enrollment rate between primary and secondary level has been about 12 percentage points for males and 21 percentage points for females over the last five years. This suggests dropout among females occurs largely during the years of secondary school.
- Participation of females at the secondary level has consistently lagged behind that of males. At the same time, between 2004 and 2008, enrollment has also increased at a greater rate among females. The net enrollment rate for females in 2008 is 77 percent compared to 73 percent in 2004.

Figure 1: National Net Enrollment Rate by Cycle, 2004-2008



Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics

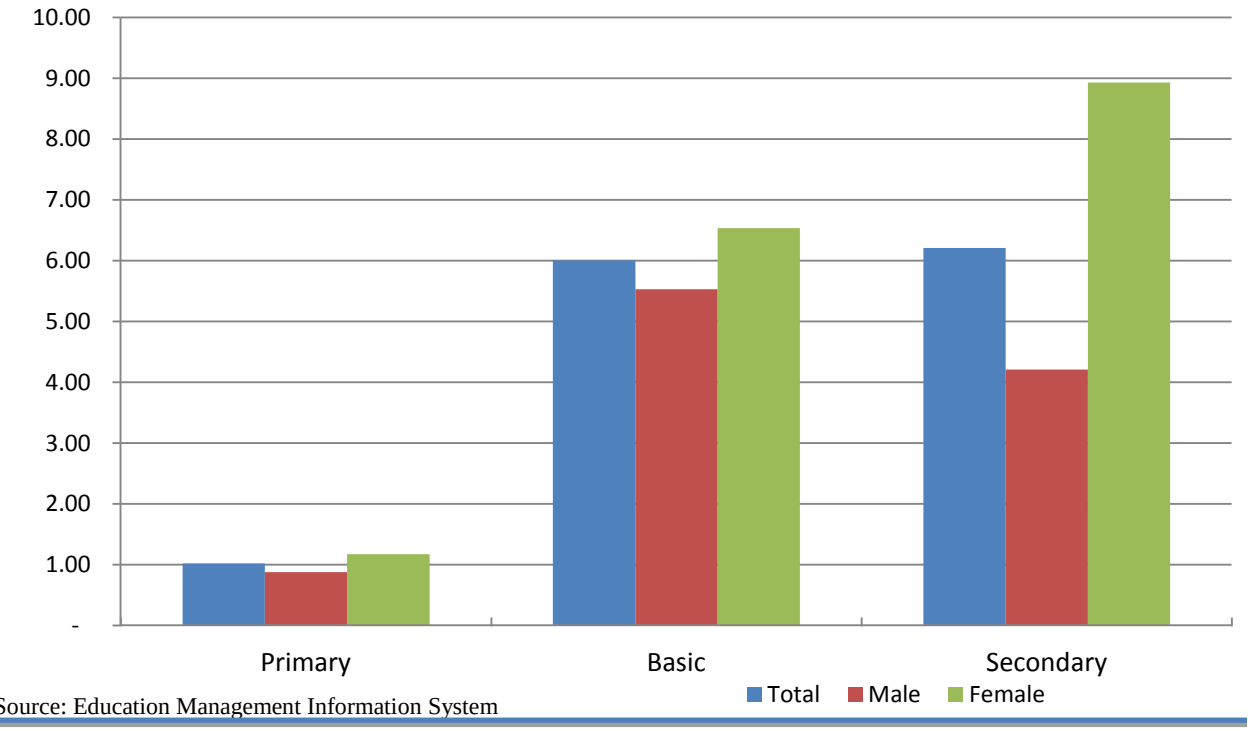
[9] Caution must be taken when comparing NERs. The differences in the NERs between the education cycles cannot exclusively be attributed to dropout. Because of repetition, some percentage of students may have not yet made the transition from one cycle to the next. Further, NERs focus on students of appropriate age for the cycle. Overage and underage children are making the transition to the next cycle, but are not captured in the NER measure.

B. Dropout Rate by Cycle

Dropout rates from EMIS were first analyzed by cycle at the national level in order to determine the most affected level (Figure 2). The cycle dropout rate for the academic year shows the percentage of students who were enrolled in a school year but no longer attend at the beginning of the following year within the cycle. Based on this analysis, the major finding is that in-cycle dropout[10] is most acute among students at the basic (grades 5-9) and the secondary level (grades 10 and 11)—the dropout rate for both the levels is 6 percent. The data also show that:

- Dropout occurs somewhat more frequently among the female population, which exhibits rates consistently higher than males. At the basic level, the dropout rate for females is 6.5 percent compared to 5.5 percent for males. In the last two years of schooling, the dropout rate for females (8.9 percent) is twice the rate for males (4.2 percent).
- The total dropout rate increases notably between the primary and the basic levels, rising from 1 percent to 6 percent.
- Gender gap is highest at the secondary level (4.7 percentage points) and lowest at the primary level (0.3 percentage points). Only 1 percentage point separates male and female dropouts at the basic level.
- There is about 2.4 percentage points increase in the dropout rate for female students between basic and the secondary level. In contrast, the rate actually decreases for male students by 1.3 percentage points.

Figure 2: National Dropout Rate by Cycle, 2009/10



Source: Education Management Information System

[10] 'In-cycle" dropout refers to students who leave school during the cycle. It does not capture the students who complete the final grade in the cycle and do not enroll in the entry grade of the next cycle.

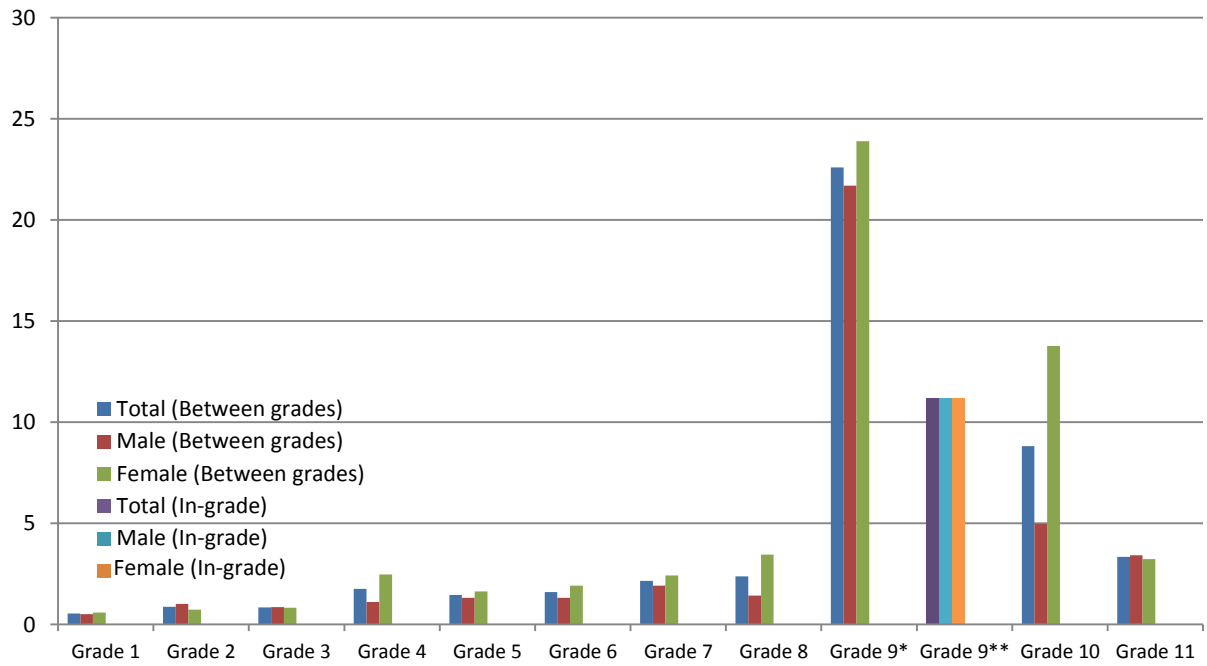
C. Dropout Rate by Grade

Dropout rates by grade were also examined to determine the most affected grade (Figure 3). The rate for each grade shows the between-grade dropout calculated based on the enrollment at the beginning of the year. However, for grade 9, which is the final year of the compulsory cycle both in-grade and between grades rates were calculated. The "in-grade"[11] dropout rate is the proportion of students who drop out of the school before the end of the academic year while "between grades" [12] rate is the proportion of students who do not enroll in the following year. Based on our analysis, the major finding is that dropout is highest in grade 9—the between grade dropout rate is 22.6 percent (21.7 percent males; 23.9 percent females) while the in-grade dropout is 11.07 percent (11.19 percent males; 11.21 percent females). The total dropout rate notably falls in Grade 10 and 11, but soars for girls in grade 10.

Additionally:

- There is a steady but modest increase in dropout from grade 1 through grade 8.
- The gender gap is highest in grade 10 at 9.0 percentage points (males 4.96 percent; females 13.77 percent) followed by grade 8 at 2 percentage points (males 1.4 percent; females 3.5 percent). The disparity in dropout between male and female students is least in grade 3 and grade 9.
- Grade 1 has the lowest dropout rate at 0.5 percent for male students and 0.6 percent for female students.

Figure 3: National Dropout Rate by Grade, 2009/10



*Between-grade dropout; ** In-grade dropout; Source: Education Management Information System

[11] Ratio of number of students that dropped out at year end to the total number of students enrolled in the beginning of the year.
[12] The rate is calculated by subtracting the sum of promotion rate and repetition rate from 100. The PR and RR are calculated based on enrollment data for two consecutive years.

D. Target Grade Selection

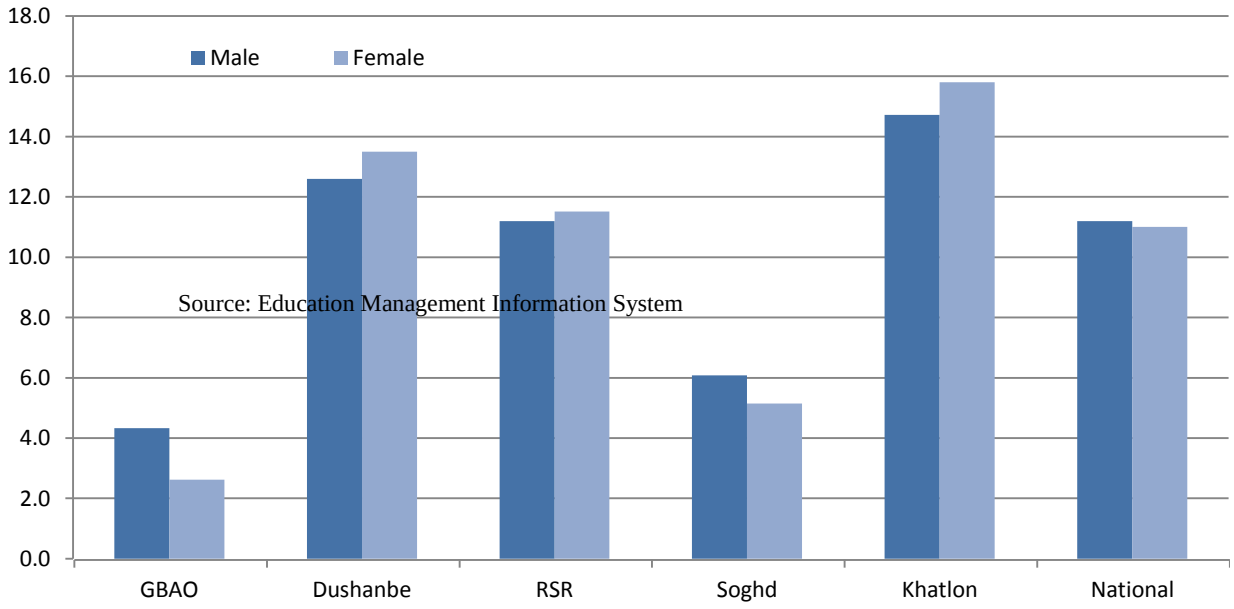
Because every indicator may provide a different view of dropout, SDPP has used the dropout rate as the final determinant in its selection of target cycle and grade(s). Based on the analysis presented above, SDPP will focus on grade 9 in the basic cycle. As indicated in section IV, both the NCS and the MICS also show grade 9 as the grade with the highest dropout.[13]

VI. Regional Level Dropout Trend and Region Selection

Once the target grade was selected, the dropout rate for grade 9 was analyzed by region to determine the region with the highest dropout from this grade (Figure 4). The national dropout rate is 11.07 percent. Overall, Khatlon performs the worst with dropout at 14.7 percent for males and 15.8 percent for females. Based on this trend, SDPP proposes to implement the pilot project in the Khatlon region. Overall, the data also reveals that:

- Dushanbe and RSR also have dropouts higher than the national average for both male and female students with rates ranging from 11 percent to 14 percent.
- GBAO has the lowest rates for both sexes. When compared with Khatlon, there is a difference of 10.4 percentage points for males and 13.2 percentage points for females.
- GBAO and Khatlon have the highest gender disparity at 1.7 and 1.1 percentage points respectively. However, in GBAO, male students are more likely to drop out of grade 9, while in Khatlon, female students are more likely to drop out.
- RSR has the least disparity, 0.3 percentage points between the male and female dropout rate.

Figure 4: Regional Dropout Rate in Grade 9, 2009/10



[13] Overall level of dropout and the geographic distribution are different between EMIS, NCS, and MICS.

VII. District Level Trends and District Selection

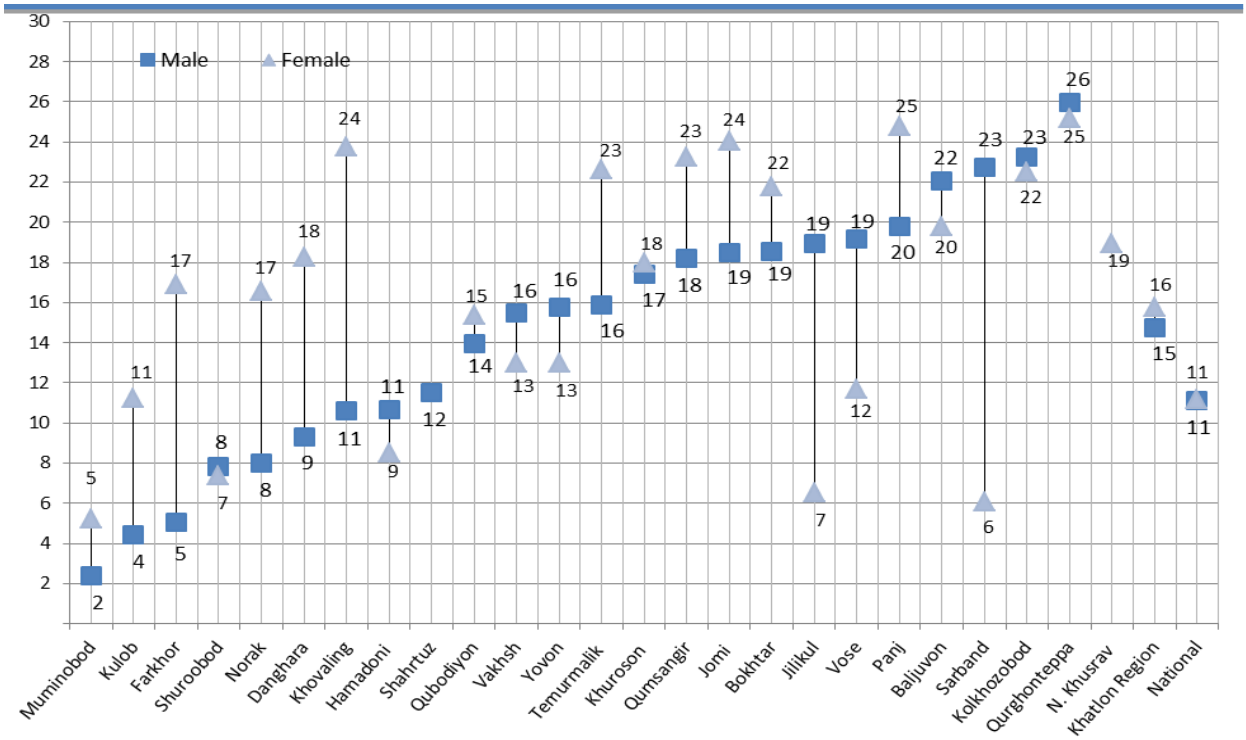
After determining the target region and grade, three rates—in-grade dropout, graduation, and transition rate—were analyzed by district to determine the most affected geographic areas (see Appendix A for details).[14] The analysis was carried out at the district level—rather than lower administrative level—in order to have a sufficient number of schools from which to gather data for the SDPP situational analysis and to implement and evaluate interventions.

A. Dropout Rate

In Figure 5, each vertical line emphasizes the range in rate between the sexes showing the disparity between male and female dropouts in each of the 25 districts of the Khatlon region. Based on this analysis, 16 districts have rates higher than national average for males and 19 districts have higher rates for females. Among them, 13 exceed the Khatlon region dropout rate for males and 14 exceed the regional average for females. Additionally:

- Qurghonteppa exhibits the highest dropout for both sexes at around 25 percent.
- Muminobod has the lowest dropout with 2.4 percent for males and 5 percent for females.
- N. Khusrav has the highest gender disparity with 19 percent dropout for females and no dropout for male students. Khovaling also has high disparity at 13 percentage points (males 10.6 percent; females 23.8 percent).

Figure 5: Dropout Rate by District—Grade 9, 2009/10



Source: Education Management Information System

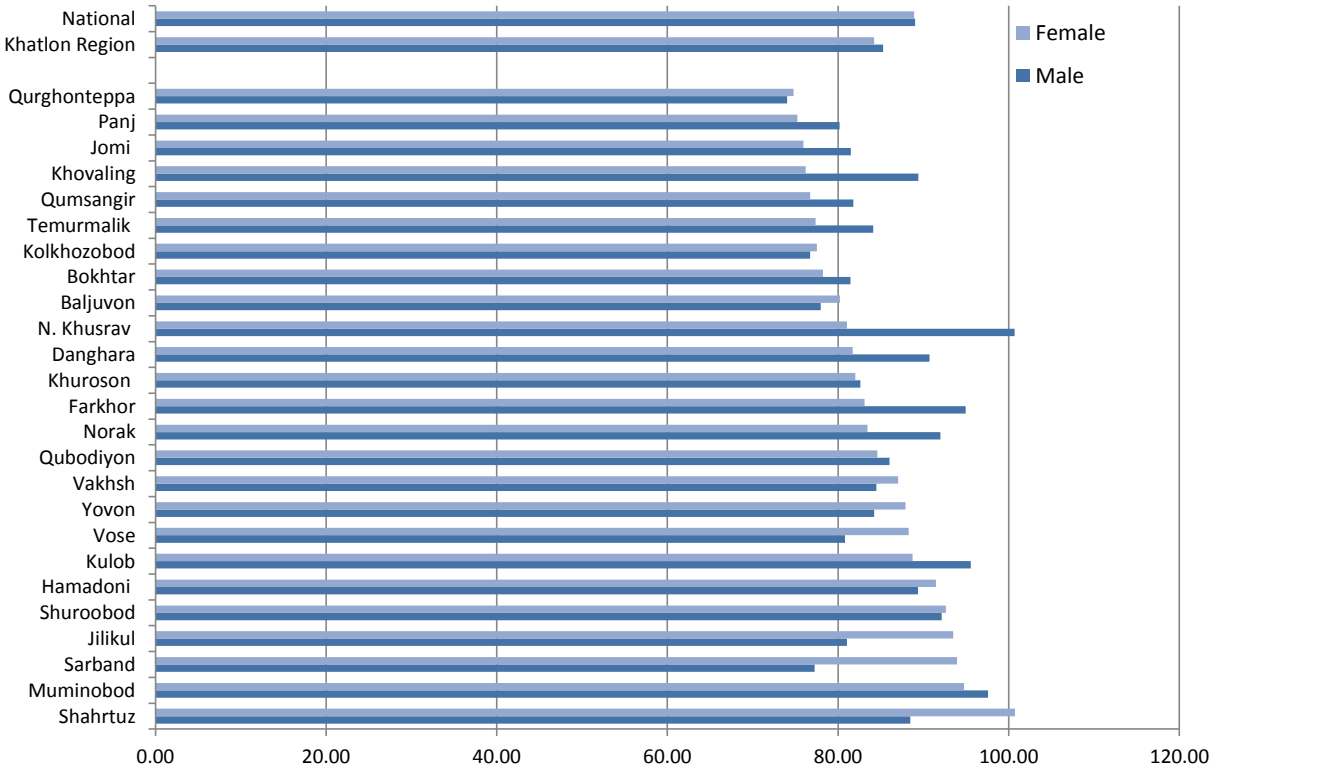
[14] The indicators used here differ somewhat from the standard methodology used by SDPP for countries, due to the lack of data in Tajikistan. The graduation rate has replaced the promotion rate and the survival rate has been dropped.

B. Graduation Rate

The grade 9 graduation rate shows the proportion of grade 9 students that successfully pass the end-of-cycle exam.[15] Typically, we would use the promotion rate which is a more direct measure of students progressing in school. However, as explained in Section VI, we could not use the promotion rate as the statistics were biased due to over reporting of enrollment numbers. The national graduation rate for both sexes is comparable at around 88 percent (Figure 6) while the regional rate is around 85 percent. When compared to the national rates, around 8 districts are performing better than the national average for male and female students. Likewise, 11 districts have rates higher than the regional average. Specifically:

- Qurghonteppa has the lowest rate for both males and females followed by Kolkhozobod for males (77 percent) and Panj for females (75 percent).
- In about 40 percent (10 out of 25) of the districts, a greater proportion of female students have higher pass rates than male students.
- N. Khusrav and Sarband have the highest disparity between the sexes at 20 percentage points and 17 percentage points respectively.
- Around 45 percent (11 out of 25) of the districts have a gender gap of less than 5 percentage points.

Figure 6: Graduation Rate by District—Grade 9, 2009/10



Source: Education Management Information System

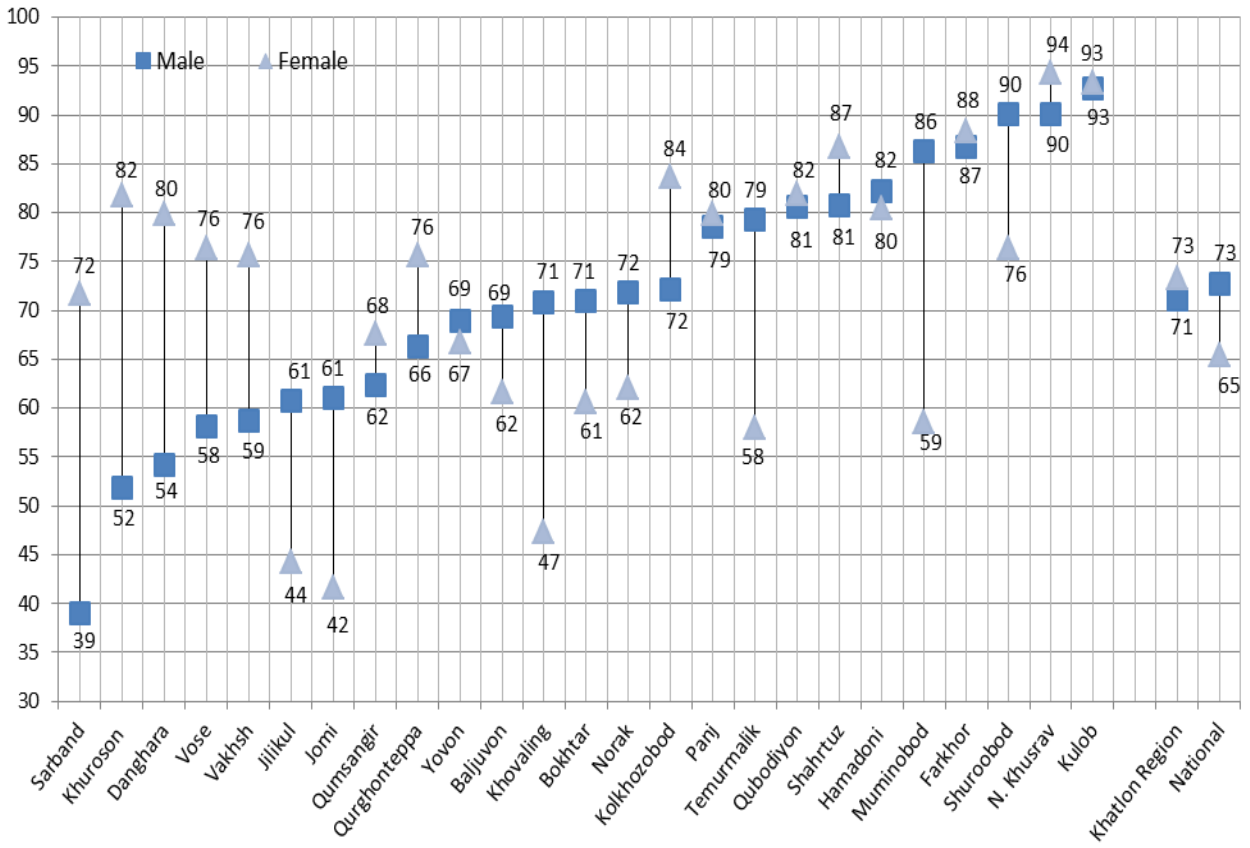
[15] Ratio of number of students graduated from grade 9 to the total number of grade 9 students enrolled in the beginning of the year.

C. Transition Rate

The transition rate to the secondary level shows the proportion of students progressing from grade 9 to grade 10 (Figure 7). The national rate for transition to grade 10 (the entry grade at the secondary cycle) is 73 percent for males and 65 females. Male students in Sarband and female students in Jomi have the lowest transition at 39 percent and 42 percent respectively. Other findings include:

- About 70 percent of the students, in Khatlon region, who were enrolled in grade 9 in the year 2009 entered grade 10 the following year. Transition rate for females were higher compared to males by two percentage points.
- In Kulob and N. Khusrav—more than 90 percent of the male and female students transitioned to the next cycle. About 90 percent of the male students in Shuroobod also make it to the higher level.
- The gender gap is highest in Sarband and Khuroson at around 30 percentage points.
- Around 30 percent of the districts have a gender gap of less than 5 percentage points.

Figure 7: Transition Rate to Secondary Level by District, 2009/10



Source: Education Management Information System

D. District Selection

1. Statistical Ranking

The districts in the Khatlon region were ranked according to three indicators (dropout rate, graduation rate, and transition rate) as shown in Table 3. Due to lack of longitudinal data the survival rate could not be calculated. The ranking is based on each district's performance in grade 9, the focus grade for SDPP. As described in Section II, each district was given a point value based on its rank, with the most affected district in each category getting a "1". Districts with the same rate were given the same rank and subsequently the same point value for that indicator. The points for each indicator were added to get the total point value. Based on the total number of points, the districts were given a cumulative rank that represents its overall performance. The lower the rank, the worse the district performed as measured by the indicators. The average number of points for the Khatlon region is 39 points (ranging from 9 to 71 points) —14 districts scored below the average. Jomi is the most affected district with a score of only 9 points. Qurghonteppa and Qumsangir tied for second place with 17 points while Baljuvon ranked third with 18 points. Kulob got the highest total points (71 points) followed by Shahrtuz with 69 points.

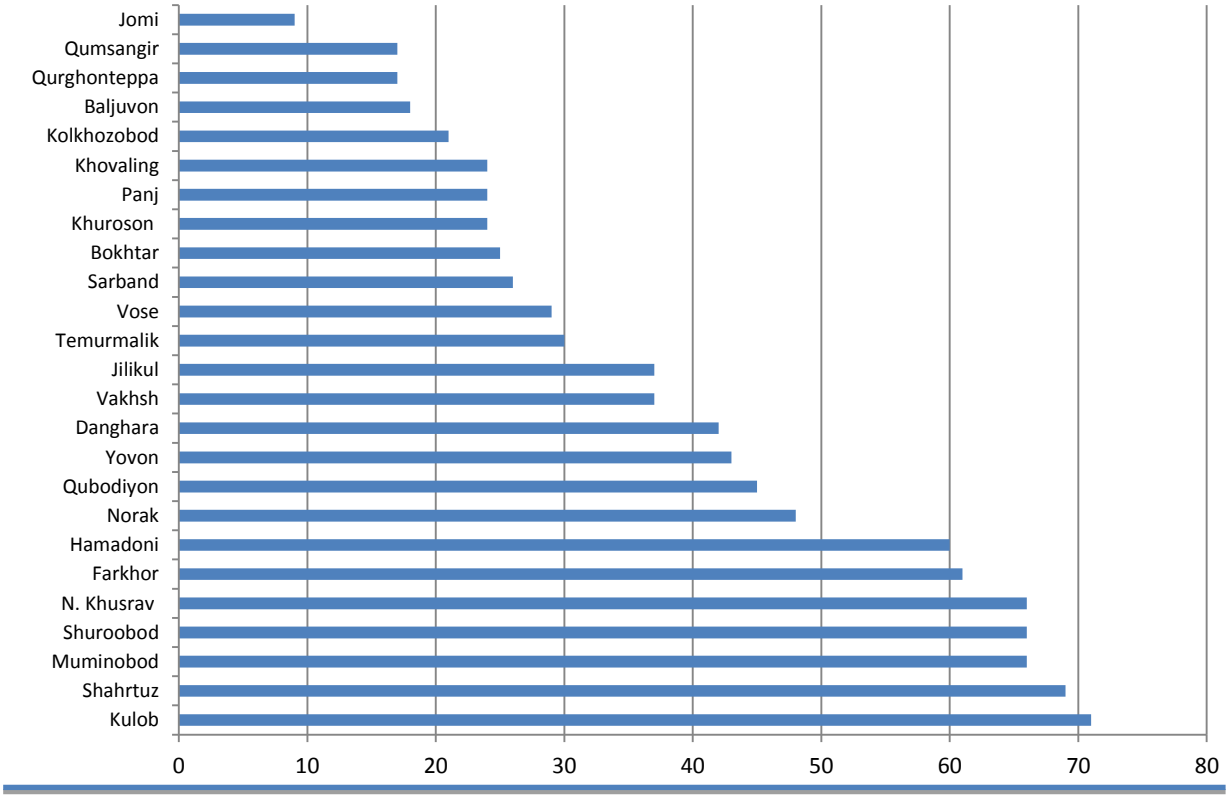
Table 3: District Ranking

Districts	Dropout (In-Grade)[16]		Graduation Rate		Transition Rate		TOTAL POINTS	RANK
	Rate	Points	Rate	Points	Rate	Points		
Jomi	21.05	4	78.95	4	52.09	1	9	1
Qurghonteppa	25.67	1	74.33	1	70.02	15	17	2
Qumsangir	20.40	6	79.60	6	64.57	5	17	2
Baljuvon	21.04	5	78.96	5	65.91	8	18	3
Kolkhozobod	22.89	2	77.11	2	77.52	17	21	4
Khuroson	17.65	9	82.35	9	65.41	6	24	5
Panj	22.24	3	77.76	3	79.21	18	24	5
Khovaling	16.21	10	83.79	10	60.76	4	24	5
Bokhtar	20.04	7	79.96	7	66.13	11	25	6
Sarband	15.42	12	84.58	12	53.36	2	26	7
Vose	16.02	11	83.98	11	65.83	7	29	8
Temurmalik	19.02	8	80.98	8	69.27	14	30	9
Vakhsh	14.41	14	85.59	14	65.99	9	37	10
Jilikul	13.41	17	86.59	17	53.41	3	37	10
Danghara	13.41	16	86.59	16	66.00	10	42	11
Yovon	14.03	15	85.97	15	67.86	13	43	12
Qubodiyon	14.66	13	85.34	13	81.26	19	45	13
Norak	12.31	18	87.69	18	66.88	12	48	14
Hamadoni	9.66	20	90.34	20	81.36	20	60	15
Farkhor	10.67	19	89.33	19	87.42	23	61	16
Muminobod	3.64	25	96.36	25	74.26	16	66	17
Shuroobod	7.61	22	92.39	22	83.59	22	66	17
N. Khusrav	8.93	21	91.07	21	92.13	24	66	17
Shahrtuz	5.76	24	94.24	24	83.55	21	69	18
Kulob	7.56	23	92.44	23	92.99	25	71	19

[16] The between-grade dropout showed negative rates for several districts. Therefore the in-grade rates were used.

The cumulative points for each district based on the three primary indicators is presented below (Figure 8).

Figure 8: District Ranking with Total Points



2. Practical Considerations

In addition to the statistic-based rankings, practical considerations were taken into account when determining the target areas. For Tajikistan, the practical considerations were:

- Preference of the MoE
- Limited donor and NGO interventions in education
- Security issues (presence of insurgency and/or civil unrest)
- Accessibility of the region
- Low migration patterns

Further, a statistically representative sample of schools would be needed to implement the planned randomized control trial for the SDPP interventions. Depending on the number of government schools with the targeted grade, meeting this criterion could require the selection of more than one district. In this situation, contiguity between districts would be a factor in order to maximize effective management of the pilot projects.

3. Target Selection

The composite ranking was used to select five districts (named below) from the Khatlon region to be proposed to the Ministry. It should be noted that Qurghonteppa (ranked 2nd), Kholkhozobod (ranked 4th), and Panj (ranked 5th) were not included because UNICEF is implementing demand-side interventions for dropout prevention in these districts.

1. Jomi: Ranked 1st
2. Qumsangir: Ranked 2nd
3. Baljuvon: Ranked 3rd
4. Bokhtar: Ranked 6th
5. Temurmalik: Ranked 9th

The districts were grouped based on the number of schools with the target grade, contiguity of the districts, and socio-economic profile. The following two clusters were proposed to the Ministry as options.

- Option A: Baljuvon, Temurmalik, Vose
- Option B: Jomi, Bokhtar, Khuroson

The Ministry preferred Option A—Baljuvon, Temurmalik, and Vose—because of the high level of dropout and few donor projects present in those districts. In addition, local district authorities have prioritized the objective of drop out reduction. The target population in all three districts will be male and female students currently enrolled in government schools and at-risk of dropping out from the grade 9. Table 4 provides a breakdown of the schools disaggregated by schools' size.[17] Following are the justifications for the target district of Baljuvon, Temurmalik, and Vose:

Table 4: Number of Schools in Target Districts

	Baljuvon	Temurmalik (Sovet)	Vose
Rural/Large	13	19	30
Rural /Small	12	20	31

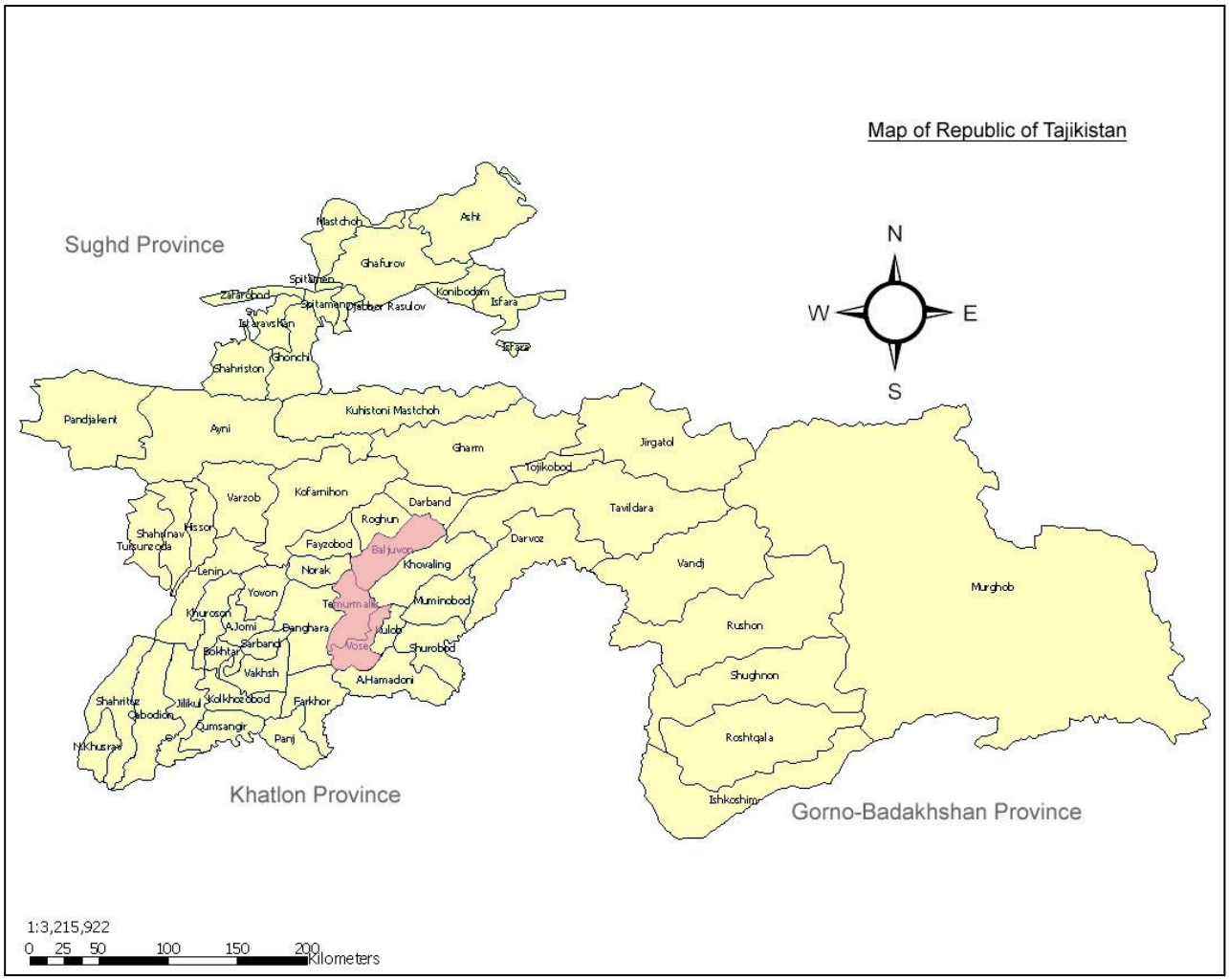
- Preference of the MoE.
- Dropout rate in all three districts is higher than the national average of 11 percent. There is 21 percent dropout in Baljuvon, 19 percent in Temurmalik, and 16 percent in Vose.
- Limited donor projects in the districts.
- Willingness of the local authorities to collaborate with the project.
- The three districts border each other and have similar socio-economic profile.

[17] During the site selection visit in February 2011, the Ministry provided a list of schools with SDPP target grade which included 45 in Baljuvon, 71 in Vose, and 46 in Temurmalik totaling 162 schools. However, during sample selection and pre-visit it was found that 37 schools did not have grade 9. Eliminating these schools, we now have 125 schools between the three districts. There may be a need to select additional districts.

VIII. Profile of the Selected Region and Districts

A. Khatlon Region

Khatlon is the most populous administrative regions in Tajikistan. It is situated in the southwest of the country, between the Hisor Range in the north and the Panj River in the south and borders Afghanistan in the southeast and Uzbekistan in the west. The capital is the city of Qurghonteppa also known as Kurgan-Tyube. Khatlon has an area of 24,600 square kilometres (2011 estimate) and consists of 25 districts/cities. The total population of Khatlon is around 2.7 million (2011). The population is mainly engaged in agricultural activities, particularly cotton growing and cattle-raising. About three percent of the population works in the industrial sector.



Source: United Nations, January 2004

B. Baljuvon District

Baljuvon is located in the valley of river Vakhsh about 190 km south-east of Dushanbe and includes five sub-districts—Satalmush, Baljuvon, Dehktur, Sari Hosor, Tojikiston. Four districts—Faizabad , Rogun , Nurabad and Tavildaraareas—border in the north and west while

Khovaling , Temurmalik and Norakskim districts border in the south and east. With an area of 321.4 kilometers, the district has a population of about 25,600 (2011) according to the State Statistics Committee. There are 3669 households in the district and the average size of the households is 7.3 persons. With its rich flora and fauna it is considered one of the most beautiful places in Tajikistan. The main ethnic group is the Tajiks who speak the Tajik language. Agriculture is the main industry in Baljuvon.

C. Vose District

Located in the southern Khatlon, Vose's landscape is generally plain lands and includes seven districts—Mehnatobod, Aral, Guliston, Tugarak, Pakhtakor, Uchqun, Pakhtaobod. The current population is 175,900 people with 44 percent population below age 14 and about 50 percent between ages 15-63 years. The population density is 215 persons/km2. There are 17,659 households in the district of which about 500 are women headed. The majority of active labor population is involved in agriculture (33 percent) followed by 24 percent in the public sector. Like Baljuvon, agriculture is a major industry and the district is popular for salt production. The main ethnic groups are the Tajiks and Uzbeks who speak the Tajik and Uzbek language respectively.

D. Temurmalik (Sovet) District

Temurmalik (Sovet), located in eastern Khatlon south of the Vaksh range includes seven sub-districts (Karakamish, Kushkiya, Vatan, Qushniya, Boboyunus, Kongurt, Tanobchi). The estimated population is 60,000 (2011) with 41 percent below 14 years, 43.6 percent between ages 15-63 years and remaining above 63 years. The population density is 61 persons/km2. There are 6,526 (2011) households in the district and around 300 are headed by women. More than 50 percent of the community is involved in agriculture and around 40 percent and involved in construction. The average household size is seven persons. Besides Tajiks, the district has a substantial population of Uzbeks.

IX. Selected Education Indicators in SDPP Districts

Data on indicators of dropout "predictors", contextual indicators, and education supply indicators is presented below for the three selected districts for the basic level (grades 5-9) and the target grade. National level data is provided, where appropriate, for comparison purposes. An "n/a" in a cell indicates that the data is not available while an "*" means the national level information is not relevant for the particular indicator.

A. Indicators of Dropout "Predictors"

Table 5 presents the data on the "predictor" group of indicators, which help identify students who are at-risk of not completing the basic education cycle. The repetition rate calculated from the EMIS shows that very few students repeat a grade in Tajikistan. All three target districts have zero repetition in grade 9 compared to less than 0.5 percent repetition rate in Khatlon and at the national level. The repetition rate in the basic cycle is also negligible.

Table 5: Indicators of Dropout "Predictors"

Indicators			National	Khatlon	Baljuvon	Temurmalik	Vose
Percentage of overage and underage students	Grade 9	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Repetition rate by grade	Grade 9	Male	0.19	0.25	0	0	0
		Female	0.22	0.33	0	0	0
Repetition rate by cycle	Basic cycle	Male	1.21	1.66	0	0.27	0.02
		Female	1.58	2.50	0	0	0
Completion rate by cycle	Basic cycle	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

B. Contextual Indicators for Students

Table 6 presents the contextual indicators, which gives a snapshot of the district's educational status relative to the national performance. The national level GER and NER are from the UIS while all the indexes for gender parity were calculated from the EMIS. Similarly, the region and district level enrollments rate along with the first grade intake rate are from the NCS. The youth literacy rate is taken from the Tajikistan MDG progress report.

Table 6: Contextual Indicators for Students

Indicators			National	Khatlon	Baljuvon	Temurmalik	Vose
Gross enrollment ratio by cycle, 2009	Basic cycle	Male	99	93.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	91	93	n/a	n/a	n/a
Net enrollment rate by cycle, 2009	Basic cycle	Male	88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	77	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
First grade intake rate, 2009		Total	105	109	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	103	106	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of out-of-school children	Age 13	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Age 14	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Age 15	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Youth literacy rate, 2007		Male	99	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Female	98	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Indicators			National	Khatlon	Baljuvon	Temurmalik	Vose
Gender Parity Index[18]	GER, 2008	Basic cycle	0.87	0.99	n/a	n/a	n/a
	NER, 2008	Basic cycle	0.88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	In-grade dropout rate, 2009	Grade 9	1.00	1.07	0.89	1.42	0.61
	Survival rate	Basic cycle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Graduation rate, 2009	Grade 9	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.91	1.00

C. Education Supply Indicators

Lastly, the supply indicators, which capture the availability of and access to education resources, are presented in Table 7. All statistics are taken from the EMIS unless otherwise indicated.

Table 7: Education Supply Indicators

Indicators		National	Khatlon	Baljuvon	Temurmalik	Vose
Number of schools by cycle	Basic cycle	*	*	25	39	61
Number of schools by provider	Government	*	*	45	46	71
	Private	*	*	0	0	0
	Community	*	*	0	0	0
Number of teachers by cycle	Basic cycle	*	*	350	665	1984
Number of teachers by provider	Government	*	*	350	665	1984
	Private	*	*	0	0	0
	Community	*	*	0	0	0
Pupil: teacher ratio by cycle	Basic cycle	16	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pupil: classroom ratio by cycle	Basic cycle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Textbook: student by cycle	Basic cycle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average distance to school in km	Basic cycle	*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

X. Conclusion

Nearly two decades after independence, education access continues to improve in Tajikistan as exemplified by the enrollment numbers. At the primary level, the NER has been more than 95 percent for both sexes from 2003 to 2008. The country also enjoys relatively high enrollment at the secondary level. In 2008, the NER at the secondary level for male and female students reached 88 percent and 77 percent, respectively, compared to 85 percent and 72 percent in 2003.

[18] A value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of males and a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of females. However, the interpretation should be the other way round for indicators that should ideally approach 0%. In these cases, a GPI of less than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of females and a value greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of males.

The 14 percentage points difference between primary and secondary NER suggests that formal education for some students ends with primary school.

Although the dropout rate is comparatively low, the basic and the secondary cycles suffer most from dropout. The national dropout rate which is only 1 percent at the primary cycle increases to 6 percent at the basic and secondary cycles. Females, in particular, consistently find more difficulty in reaching or completing higher grades. The dropout data suggest that as many as 25 percent of Tajikistan's students are not completing the basic cycle.

Within the basic and the secondary cycles, there is a notable exodus of students from grade 9. The dropout rate which shows the proportion of students leaving the system before graduating from grade 9 is 11 percent for both male and female students. Meanwhile, the "between grades" dropout i.e. proportion of students who do not enroll in grade 10 is around 20 percent. Further evidence of the problems in bridging between the basic and the secondary cycle is the low transition rate of 65 percent. These rates assume even greater importance in light of the MoE's intention to raise compulsory education to grade 10 and to add grade 12 to the secondary cycle.

Students—both males and females—in grade 9 could benefit most from SDPP interventions. The high dropout particularly at grade 9 reveals problems in the internal efficiency of the educational system. This high wastage rate results in many young people who are unable to progress further with their schooling, leaving them unskilled and reducing their chances for employment.

Among the four administrative divisions, the Khatlon region has the highest dropout rate in grade 9 at 15.19 percent (14.7 percent male; 15.8 percent female) while the GBAO has the least at 3.16 percent (4.3 percent male; 2.6 percent female). Based on this trend, SDPP will be implementing the pilot project in the Khatlon region.

Using the composite ranking, five districts—Jomi, Qumsangir, Baljuvon, Bokhtar, and Temurmalik—were selected to be proposed to the MoE. The districts were then grouped based on the number of schools with the target grade, contiguity of the districts, and the presence of other donors. Two clusters—Baljuvon, Temurmalik, and Vose (Option A) and Jomi, Bokhtar, and Khuroson (Option B) were proposed to the Ministry.

The district of Baljuvon (ranked 3rd), Vose (8th) and Temurmalik (9th) were selected as SDPP target districts after MoE indicated their preference for these districts. Baljuvon has a dropout rate of 21 percent compared to the national rate of 11 percent. Similarly, Temurmalik and Vose have rates of 19 percent and 16 percent respectively.

Within the above context, SDPP will conduct a situational analysis in the most affected geographic area(s) and grade(s) and subsequently design interventions to address issues related to dropout.

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Appendix A: Primary Indicators

Table A-1: Enrollment by Cycle, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Primary			Basic			Secondary			Total Enrollment
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Khorog	GBAO	1,508	781	727	2,343	1,148	1,195	861	404	457	4,712
Vanj	GBAO	2,112	1,044	1,068	3,194	1,714	1,480	1,026	595	431	6,332
Ishkoshim	GBAO	2,132	1,080	1,052	3,100	1,556	1,544	1,114	513	601	6,346
Darvoz	GBAO	1,817	933	884	2,557	1,312	1,245	666	447	219	5,040
Murghob	GBAO	1,123	592	531	1,360	663	697	379	184	195	2,862
Roshtqala	GBAO	1,433	739	694	1,893	962	931	750	364	386	4,076
Rushon	GBAO	1,303	646	657	2,538	1,321	1,217	801	386	415	4,642
Shughnon	GBAO	1,908	958	950	2,852	1,473	1,379	1,085	521	564	5,845
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	9,581	5,126	4,455	12,482	6,976	5,506	2,761	1,742	1,019	24,824
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	18,337	10,094	8,243	20,416	11,439	8,977	4,653	3,011	1,642	43,406
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	11,759	6,287	5,472	14,911	8,424	6,487	3,348	2,393	955	30,018
Sino	Dushanbe	28,336	14,755	13,581	33,741	18,651	15,090	7,267	4,573	2,694	69,344
Roghun	RSR	3,607	1,852	1,755	4,171	2,251	1,920	967	629	338	8,745
Varzob	RSR	5,709	2,852	2,857	6,264	3,223	3,041	1,335	932	403	13,308
Rasht	RSR	9,446	4,906	4,540	10,251	5,345	4,906	1,838	1,244	594	21,535
Hissor	RSR	22,746	11,895	10,851	26,900	14,598	12,302	4,554	3,331	1,223	54,200
Jirgatol	RSR	5,822	3,034	2,788	6,855	3,507	3,348	1,757	958	799	14,434
Nurobod	RSR	6,416	3,339	3,077	7,259	3,796	3,463	1,135	987	148	14,810
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	35,942	18,619	17,323	38,739	20,842	17,897	4,611	3,338	1,273	79,292
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	24,713	12,656	12,057	30,579	16,206	14,373	4,617	3,590	1,027	59,909
Tavildara	RSR	2,322	1,195	1,127	2,372	1,246	1,126	495	345	150	5,189
Tojikobod	RSR	3,448	1,821	1,627	4,330	2,304	2,026	1,222	683	539	9,000
Tursunzoda	RSR	22,510	11,709	10,801	29,110	15,409	13,701	6,421	3,718	2,703	58,041
Faizobod	RSR	7,276	3,737	3,539	9,609	4,978	4,631	2,173	1,489	684	19,058
Shahrinav	RSR	7,933	3,987	3,946	10,364	5,415	4,949	2,404	1,333	1,071	20,701
Khujand	Soghd	12,123	6,459	5,664	14,855	7,750	7,105	4,782	2,419	2,363	31,760
Qairoqum	Soghd	2,758	1,429	1,329	3,565	1,809	1,756	1,161	571	590	7,484
Chkalovsk	Soghd	2,907	1,597	1,310	3,302	1,794	1,508	1,030	540	490	7,239
Taboshar	Soghd	884	423	461	1,093	573	520	246	123	123	2,223
Aini	Soghd	6,464	3,284	3,180	7,310	3,709	3,601	2,470	1,237	1,233	16,244

Table A-1: Enrollment by Cycle, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Primary			Basic			Secondary			Total Enrollment
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Asht	Soghd	10,566	5,471	5,095	13,892	7,113	6,779	4,416	2,093	2,323	28,874
Ghonchi	Soghd	12,686	6,609	6,077	15,831	8,173	7,658	3,592	2,055	1,537	32,109
Zafarobod	Soghd	4,963	2,571	2,392	5,972	3,146	2,826	1,469	861	608	12,404
Isfara	Soghd	17,342	8,869	8,473	24,108	12,243	11,865	6,698	3,438	3,260	48,148
Konibodom	Soghd	11,693	5,892	5,801	17,918	8,968	8,950	4,806	1,984	2,822	34,417
Mastchoh	Soghd	8,441	4,428	4,013	10,117	5,608	4,509	2,030	1,428	602	20,588
Spitamen	Soghd	8,637	4,451	4,186	11,302	5,768	5,534	2,812	1,344	1,468	22,751
Panjakent	Soghd	19,867	10,132	9,735	25,932	13,276	12,656	5,970	3,485	2,485	51,769
J. Rasulov	Soghd	8,425	4,389	4,036	11,429	5,779	5,650	2,932	1,390	1,542	22,786
Istaravshan	Soghd	20,557	10,727	9,830	25,705	13,203	12,502	4,520	2,524	1,996	50,782
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	22,326	11,286	11,040	28,840	14,592	14,248	7,638	3,764	3,874	58,804
Shahriston	Soghd	3,285	1,657	1,628	4,063	2,063	2,000	1,124	597	527	8,472
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	2,406	1,244	1,162	2,793	1,406	1,387	492	368	124	5,691
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	7,437	3,957	3,480	9,575	5,515	4,060	2,339	1,415	924	19,351
Vakhsh	Khatlon	14,834	7,894	6,940	17,080	9,328	7,752	3,555	1,992	1,563	35,469
Vose	Khatlon	16,173	8,296	7,877	19,231	10,133	9,098	4,620	2,697	1,923	40,024
Danghara	Khatlon	11,818	6,186	5,632	14,846	7,948	6,898	3,438	1,594	1,844	30,102
Jilikul	Khatlon	9,100	4,796	4,304	10,789	5,657	5,132	2,237	1,356	881	22,126
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	8,594	4,460	4,134	10,483	5,672	4,811	2,310	1,239	1,071	21,387
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	13,897	7,240	6,657	17,996	9,330	8,666	5,051	2,537	2,514	36,944
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	15,001	8,000	7,001	18,721	9,855	8,866	4,931	2,615	2,316	38,653
Bokhtar	Khatlon	19,238	10,108	9,130	23,050	12,261	10,789	5,417	3,257	2,160	47,705
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	12,709	6,749	5,960	14,705	7,671	7,034	3,162	2,011	1,151	30,576
Kulob	Khatlon	16,457	8,535	7,922	20,822	11,059	9,763	6,555	3,681	2,874	43,834
Qumsangir	Khatlon	10,615	5,731	4,884	12,728	7,166	5,562	2,517	1,523	994	25,860
Muminobod	Khatlon	7,459	3,871	3,588	9,050	4,832	4,218	2,533	1,691	842	19,042
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	11,229	5,853	5,376	13,889	7,165	6,724	4,403	2,493	1,910	29,521
Farkhor	Khatlon	12,289	6,394	5,895	16,121	8,419	7,702	5,109	2,846	2,263	33,519
Panj	Khatlon	9,012	4,568	4,444	10,932	5,669	5,263	3,373	1,747	1,626	23,317
Sarband	Khatlon	4,161	2,204	1,957	5,266	2,761	2,505	1,058	546	512	10,485

Districts	Region	Primary			Basic			Secondary			Total Enrollment
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	5,421	2,810	2,611	6,862	3,637	3,225	1,688	1,083	605	13,971
Khovaling	Khatlon	4,998	2,538	2,460	5,223	2,878	2,345	1,197	836	361	11,418
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	9,791	4,961	4,830	12,651	6,610	6,041	3,660	1,817	1,843	26,102
Shuroobod	Khatlon	4,589	2,334	2,255	6,038	3,148	2,890	1,807	1,070	737	12,434
Yovon	Khatlon	17,413	8,930	8,483	21,485	11,087	10,398	5,392	2,929	2,463	44,290
Norak	Khatlon	4,868	2,452	2,416	5,650	2,951	2,699	1,421	777	644	11,939
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	2,885	1,497	1,388	3,785	1,925	1,860	1,362	662	700	8,032
Baljuvon	Khatlon	3,118	1,606	1,512	3,128	1,724	1,404	672	438	234	6,918
National		**668,675**	**347,525**	**321,150**	**826,323**	**436,133**	**390,190**	**196,235**	**112,783**	**83,452**	**1,691,233**

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Districts	Region	Primary
Khorog	GBAO	421	212	209	354	183	171	364	200	164	369	186	183
Vanj	GBAO	524	280	244	495	227	268	527	261	266	566	276	290
Ishkoshim	GBAO	503	253	250	493	262	231	540	255	285	596	310	286
Darvoz	GBAO	413	215	198	426	216	210	480	241	239	498	261	237
Murghob	GBAO	275	150	125	283	151	132	294	150	144	271	141	130
Roshtqala	GBAO	399	199	200	363	199	164	335	170	165	336	171	165
Rushon	GBAO	321	163	158	325	157	168	311	148	163	346	178	168
Shughnon	GBAO	468	223	245	497	259	238	413	209	204	530	267	263
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	2,224	1,202	1,022	2,463	1,325	1,138	2,364	1,250	1,114	2,530	1,349	1,181
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	4,260	2,416	1,844	4,704	2,612	2,092	4,541	2,453	2,088	4,832	2,613	2,219
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	2,579	1,365	1,214	2,924	1,560	1,364	3,007	1,657	1,350	3,249	1,705	1,544
Sino	Dushanbe	6,419	3,303	3,116	7,280	3,864	3,416	7,134	3,649	3,485	7,503	3,939	3,564
Roghun	RSR	867	427	440	837	417	420	889	454	435	1,014	554	460
Varzob	RSR	1,361	668	693	1,431	725	706	1,368	690	678	1,549	769	780
Rasht	RSR	2,225	1,166	1,059	2,351	1,243	1,108	2,363	1,222	1,141	2,507	1,275	1,232
Hissor	RSR	5,244	2,842	2,402	5,983	3,120	2,863	5,501	2,872	2,629	6,018	3,061	2,957

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Jirgatol	RSR	1,364	735	629	1,460	751	709	1,469	755	714	1,529	793	736
Nurobod	RSR	1,532	791	741	1,549	813	736	1,477	804	673	1,858	931	927
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	8,559	4,378	4,181	9,534	4,936	4,598	8,639	4,457	4,182	9,210	4,848	4,362
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	5,775	2,961	2,814	6,432	3,327	3,105	5,944	3,001	2,943	6,562	3,367	3,195
Tavildara	RSR	493	262	231	566	288	278	605	291	314	658	354	304
Tojikobod	RSR	789	419	370	813	431	382	830	438	392	1,016	533	483
Tursunzoda	RSR	5,229	2,689	2,540	5,817	2,989	2,828	5,482	2,889	2,593	5,982	3,142	2,840
Faizobod	RSR	1,723	888	835	1,817	915	902	1,774	913	861	1,962	1,021	941
Shahrinav	RSR	1,844	937	907	2,041	1,030	1,011	1,901	959	942	2,147	1,061	1,086
Khujand	Soghd	3,104	1,662	1,442	3,227	1,713	1,514	2,994	1,620	1,374	2,798	1,464	1,334
Qairoqum	Soghd	687	344	343	618	307	311	768	414	354	685	364	321
Chkalovsk	Soghd	661	366	295	772	424	348	744	415	329	730	392	338
Taboshar	Soghd	246	123	123	213	104	109	223	109	114	202	87	115
Aini	Soghd	1,667	861	806	1,723	873	850	1,544	770	774	1,530	780	750
Asht	Soghd	2,706	1,416	1,290	2,514	1,328	1,186	2,680	1,390	1,290	2,666	1,337	1,329
Ghonchi	Soghd	3,319	1,720	1,599	3,220	1,739	1,481	2,988	1,504	1,484	3,159	1,646	1,513
Zafarobod	Soghd	1,364	700	664	1,213	636	577	1,206	621	585	1,180	614	566
Isfara	Soghd	4,282	2,248	2,034	4,324	2,167	2,157	4,294	2,191	2,103	4,442	2,263	2,179
Konibodom	Soghd	2,852	1,481	1,371	2,784	1,432	1,352	2,917	1,421	1,496	3,140	1,558	1,582
Mastchoh	Soghd	2,143	1,107	1,036	2,175	1,124	1,051	2,094	1,114	980	2,029	1,083	946
Spitamen	Soghd	2,157	1,113	1,044	2,217	1,139	1,078	2,083	1,106	977	2,180	1,093	1,087
Panjakent	Soghd	5,104	2,609	2,495	4,945	2,544	2,401	4,797	2,390	2,407	5,021	2,589	2,432
J. Rasulov	Soghd	2,132	1,080	1,052	2,042	1,072	970	2,068	1,062	1,006	2,183	1,175	1,008
Istaravshan	Soghd	4,980	2,586	2,394	5,177	2,729	2,448	5,167	2,724	2,443	5,233	2,688	2,545
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	5,530	2,842	2,688	5,372	2,723	2,649	5,663	2,823	2,840	5,761	2,898	2,863
Shahriston	Soghd	805	404	401	827	414	413	818	413	405	835	426	409
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	602	321	281	539	270	269	655	322	333	610	331	279
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	1,737	903	834	1,927	997	930	1,789	949	840	1,984	1,108	876

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Vakhsh	Khatlon	3,587	1,870	1,717	3,887	2,148	1,739	3,641	1,943	1,698	3,719	1,933	1,786
Vose	Khatlon	4,070	2,054	2,016	4,119	2,090	2,029	3,859	1,991	1,868	4,125	2,161	1,964
Danghara	Khatlon	2,708	1,394	1,314	2,826	1,483	1,343	3,019	1,595	1,424	3,265	1,714	1,551
Jilikul	Khatlon	2,204	1,133	1,071	2,400	1,270	1,130	2,163	1,153	1,010	2,333	1,240	1,093
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	2,190	1,154	1,036	2,071	1,070	1,001	2,097	1,074	1,023	2,236	1,162	1,074
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	3,424	1,796	1,628	3,548	1,820	1,728	3,352	1,725	1,627	3,573	1,899	1,674
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	3,583	1,916	1,667	3,840	2,094	1,746	3,641	1,957	1,684	3,937	2,033	1,904
Bokhtar	Khatlon	4,449	2,306	2,143	5,081	2,692	2,389	4,582	2,420	2,162	5,126	2,690	2,436
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	3,286	1,728	1,558	2,903	1,570	1,333	3,222	1,680	1,542	3,298	1,771	1,527
Kulob	Khatlon	3,921	2,016	1,905	4,174	2,170	2,004	4,028	2,152	1,876	4,334	2,197	2,137
Qumsangir	Khatlon	2,421	1,317	1,104	2,759	1,490	1,269	2,655	1,406	1,249	2,780	1,518	1,262
Muminobod	Khatlon	1,848	983	865	1,810	941	869	1,843	952	891	1,958	995	963
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	2,580	1,359	1,221	2,975	1,566	1,409	2,695	1,384	1,311	2,979	1,544	1,435
Farkhor	Khatlon	3,011	1,616	1,395	3,278	1,701	1,577	2,900	1,485	1,415	3,100	1,592	1,508
Panj	Khatlon	2,112	1,072	1,040	2,368	1,230	1,138	2,233	1,100	1,133	2,299	1,166	1,133
Sarband	Khatlon	970	515	455	1,061	566	495	1,028	538	490	1,102	585	517
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	1,354	682	672	1,381	760	621	1,259	620	639	1,427	748	679
Khovaling	Khatlon	1,165	599	566	1,263	614	649	1,287	681	606	1,283	644	639
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	2,420	1,270	1,150	2,441	1,197	1,244	2,389	1,223	1,166	2,541	1,271	1,270
Shuroobod	Khatlon	1,080	572	508	1,091	546	545	1,085	552	533	1,333	664	669
Yovon	Khatlon	4,243	2,194	2,049	4,570	2,331	2,239	4,096	2,069	2,027	4,504	2,336	2,168
Norak	Khatlon	1,144	555	589	1,297	628	669	1,218	643	575	1,209	626	583
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	713	364	349	754	401	353	664	328	336	754	404	350
Baljuvon	Khatlon	760	402	358	795	387	408	761	375	386	802	442	360
National		**161,132**	**83,897**	**77,235**	**169,759**	**88,500**	**81,259**	**163,761**	**84,792**	**78,969**	**174,023**	**90,336**	**83,687**

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 5			Grade 6			Grade 7			Grade 8		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO	419	195	224	483	236	247	475	241	234	488	231	257
Vanj	GBAO	600	313	287	597	328	269	708	381	327	647	366	281
Ishkoshim	GBAO	580	294	286	602	320	282	694	312	382	598	313	285
Darvoz	GBAO	521	254	267	545	272	273	473	243	230	472	259	213
Murghob	GBAO	266	129	137	292	134	158	304	144	160	244	115	129
Roshtqala	GBAO	344	185	159	429	216	213	449	203	246	327	173	154
Rushon	GBAO	433	217	216	512	268	244	540	279	261	489	256	233
Shughnon	GBAO	519	251	268	562	292	270	633	332	301	514	268	246
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	2,552	1,361	1,191	2,648	1,464	1,184	2,420	1,335	1,085	2,400	1,381	1,019
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	4,572	2,504	2,068	4,237	2,303	1,934	3,934	2,210	1,724	3,694	2,137	1,557
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	3,066	1,683	1,383	3,125	1,717	1,408	2,900	1,618	1,282	2,865	1,691	1,174
Sino	Dushanbe	7,247	3,907	3,340	6,919	3,830	3,089	6,547	3,617	2,930	6,313	3,478	2,835
Roghun	RSR	847	451	396	890	478	412	802	413	389	788	430	358
Varzob	RSR	1,422	713	709	1,308	659	649	1,254	649	605	1,107	581	526
Rasht	RSR	2,129	1,109	1,020	2,175	1,117	1,058	1,906	1,014	892	1,922	1,025	897
Hissor	RSR	5,892	3,176	2,716	5,522	2,977	2,545	5,248	2,797	2,451	4,999	2,739	2,260
Jirgatol	RSR	1,465	769	696	1,569	797	772	1,273	641	632	1,208	606	602
Nurobod	RSR	1,534	809	725	1,571	842	729	1,236	619	617	1,302	692	610
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	8,824	4,549	4,275	8,081	4,293	3,788	7,482	4,082	3,400	7,037	3,881	3,156
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	6,835	3,546	3,289	6,349	3,363	2,986	5,745	2,991	2,754	5,571	2,951	2,620
Tavildara	RSR	504	253	251	605	304	301	351	201	150	439	241	198
Tojikobod	RSR	884	488	396	902	471	431	778	399	379	841	440	401
Tursunzoda	RSR	6,114	3,247	2,867	5,700	3,003	2,697	5,686	2,935	2,751	5,566	2,966	2,600
Faizobod	RSR	2,069	1,083	986	1,967	1,021	946	1,886	954	932	1,743	892	851
Shahrinav	RSR	2,171	1,149	1,022	2,192	1,158	1,034	1,972	1,023	949	1,901	996	905
Khujand	Soghd	2,966	1,522	1,444	2,872	1,498	1,374	3,017	1,585	1,432	2,578	1,341	1,237
Qairoqum	Soghd	665	331	334	703	357	346	747	403	344	691	349	342
Chkalovsk	Soghd	721	393	328	730	410	320	603	335	268	592	325	267

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 5			Grade 6			Grade 7			Grade 8		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Taboshar	Soghd	203	99	104	201	103	98	220	105	115	223	129	94
Aini	Soghd	1,545	780	765	1,428	709	719	1,356	716	640	1,421	719	702
Asht	Soghd	2,626	1,365	1,261	2,697	1,380	1,317	2,895	1,485	1,410	2,811	1,414	1,397
Ghonchi	Soghd	3,317	1,754	1,563	2,959	1,541	1,418	3,206	1,652	1,554	3,183	1,614	1,569
Zafarobod	Soghd	1,191	615	576	1,178	608	570	1,169	608	561	1,106	609	497
Isfara	Soghd	4,600	2,332	2,268	4,913	2,492	2,421	4,863	2,491	2,372	4,715	2,417	2,298
Konibodom	Soghd	3,385	1,693	1,692	3,478	1,782	1,696	3,429	1,672	1,757	3,411	1,723	1,688
Mastchoh	Soghd	2,026	1,122	904	2,052	1,121	931	2,072	1,115	957	1,896	1,024	872
Spitamen	Soghd	2,209	1,153	1,056	2,192	1,121	1,071	2,268	1,158	1,110	2,255	1,135	1,120
Panjakent	Soghd	5,299	2,729	2,570	4,847	2,445	2,402	4,883	2,517	2,366	5,212	2,612	2,600
J. Rasulov	Soghd	2,225	1,133	1,092	2,220	1,145	1,075	2,345	1,183	1,162	2,295	1,160	1,135
Istaravshan	Soghd	5,245	2,731	2,514	4,949	2,511	2,438	5,276	2,749	2,527	5,027	2,542	2,485
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	5,763	2,914	2,849	5,665	2,834	2,831	5,771	2,910	2,861	5,246	2,690	2,556
Shahriston	Soghd	801	423	378	760	389	371	845	423	422	775	386	389
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	519	256	263	566	269	297	563	302	261	577	293	284
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	2,024	1,076	948	1,945	1,091	854	1,956	1,153	803	1,830	1,086	744
Vakhsh	Khatlon	3,938	2,063	1,875	3,604	1,961	1,643	3,155	1,755	1,400	3,044	1,742	1,302
Vose	Khatlon	4,238	2,152	2,086	4,103	2,121	1,982	3,672	1,956	1,716	3,364	1,756	1,608
Danghara	Khatlon	3,226	1,657	1,569	2,976	1,613	1,363	2,982	1,563	1,419	2,766	1,486	1,280
Jilikul	Khatlon	2,413	1,226	1,187	2,185	1,153	1,032	2,098	1,099	999	1,918	1,029	889
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	2,272	1,213	1,059	2,101	1,117	984	2,087	1,150	937	1,912	1,048	864
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	3,635	1,884	1,751	3,655	1,900	1,755	3,405	1,754	1,651	3,312	1,681	1,631
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	3,878	2,024	1,854	3,863	2,030	1,833	3,658	1,903	1,755	3,460	1,825	1,635
Bokhtar	Khatlon	4,964	2,559	2,405	4,960	2,660	2,300	4,502	2,441	2,061	4,247	2,247	2,000
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	3,084	1,644	1,440	2,810	1,431	1,379	2,549	1,330	1,219	3,108	1,564	1,544
Kulob	Khatlon	4,477	2,290	2,187	4,228	2,187	2,041	4,103	2,214	1,889	3,740	2,030	1,710
Qumsangir	Khatlon	2,757	1,526	1,231	2,626	1,466	1,160	2,389	1,332	1,057	2,276	1,286	990
Muminobod	Khatlon	1,974	1,046	928	1,919	1,037	882	1,699	869	830	1,701	931	770

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 5			Grade 6			Grade 7			Grade 8		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	2,955	1,520	1,435	2,910	1,496	1,414	2,691	1,360	1,331	2,507	1,313	1,194
Farkhor	Khatlon	3,287	1,720	1,567	3,203	1,578	1,625	3,166	1,699	1,467	3,003	1,569	1,434
Panj	Khatlon	2,386	1,235	1,151	2,360	1,180	1,180	2,036	1,070	966	1,947	993	954
Sarband	Khatlon	1,164	593	571	1,023	539	484	1,070	564	506	965	527	438
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	1,468	775	693	1,400	740	660	1,332	704	628	1,204	640	564
Khovaling	Khatlon	1,097	577	520	1,033	552	481	1,057	595	462	1,007	584	423
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	2,525	1,310	1,215	2,641	1,383	1,258	2,406	1,243	1,163	2,419	1,280	1,139
Shuroobod	Khatlon	1,305	662	643	1,249	650	599	1,171	649	522	1,073	537	536
Yovon	Khatlon	4,681	2,433	2,248	4,470	2,301	2,169	4,214	2,128	2,086	3,966	2,067	1,899
Norak	Khatlon	1,276	664	612	1,232	627	605	1,086	564	522	951	495	456
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	763	388	375	798	397	401	716	366	350	728	367	361
Baljuvon	Khatlon	657	344	313	646	361	285	579	312	267	608	349	259
National		**173,559**	**90,561**	**82,998**	**168,132**	**88,149**	**79,983**	**161,003**	**84,815**	**76,188**	**154,545**	**82,022**	**72,523**

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO	478	245	233	431	196	235	430	208	222
Vanj	GBAO	642	326	316	561	307	254	465	288	177
Ishkoshim	GBAO	626	317	309	582	278	304	532	235	297
Darvoz	GBAO	546	284	262	361	233	128	305	214	91
Murghob	GBAO	254	141	113	191	96	95	188	88	100
Roshtqala	GBAO	344	185	159	356	177	179	394	187	207
Rushon	GBAO	564	301	263	404	193	211	397	193	204
Shughnon	GBAO	624	330	294	540	262	278	545	259	286
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	2,462	1,435	1,027	1,462	882	580	1,299	860	439
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	3,979	2,285	1,694	2,527	1,641	886	2,126	1,370	756
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	2,955	1,715	1,240	1,806	1,289	517	1,542	1,104	438

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sino	Dushanbe	6,715	3,819	2,896	3,787	2,368	1,419	3,480	2,205	1,275
Roghun	RSR	844	479	365	499	328	171	468	301	167
Varzob	RSR	1,173	621	552	690	461	229	645	471	174
Rasht	RSR	2,119	1,080	1,039	1,014	664	350	824	580	244
Hissor	RSR	5,239	2,909	2,330	2,444	1,764	680	2,110	1,567	543
Jirgatol	RSR	1,340	694	646	956	521	435	801	437	364
Nurobod	RSR	1,616	834	782	637	541	96	498	446	52
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	7,315	4,037	3,278	2,587	1,875	712	2,024	1,463	561
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	6,079	3,355	2,724	2,418	1,899	519	2,199	1,691	508
Tavildara	RSR	473	247	226	247	180	67	248	165	83
Tojikobod	RSR	925	506	419	686	405	281	536	278	258
Tursunzoda	RSR	6,044	3,258	2,786	3,363	1,896	1,467	3,058	1,822	1,236
Faizobod	RSR	1,944	1,028	916	1,208	831	377	965	658	307
Shahrinav	RSR	2,128	1,089	1,039	1,319	740	579	1,085	593	492
Khujand	Soghd	3,422	1,804	1,618	2,524	1,282	1,242	2,258	1,137	1,121
Qairoqum	Soghd	759	369	390	612	299	313	549	272	277
Chkalovsk	Soghd	656	331	325	530	277	253	500	263	237
Taboshar	Soghd	246	137	109	120	57	63	126	66	60
Aini	Soghd	1,560	785	775	1,291	651	640	1,179	586	593
Asht	Soghd	2,863	1,469	1,394	2,333	1,057	1,276	2,083	1,036	1,047
Ghonchi	Soghd	3,166	1,612	1,554	1,930	1,070	860	1,662	985	677
Zafarobod	Soghd	1,328	706	622	744	434	310	725	427	298
Isfara	Soghd	5,017	2,511	2,506	3,558	1,793	1,765	3,140	1,645	1,495
Konibodom	Soghd	4,215	2,098	2,117	2,514	1,101	1,413	2,292	883	1,409
Mastchoh	Soghd	2,071	1,226	845	1,066	739	327	964	689	275
Spitamen	Soghd	2,378	1,201	1,177	1,548	764	784	1,264	580	684
Panjakent	Soghd	5,691	2,973	2,718	3,156	1,832	1,324	2,814	1,653	1,161
J. Rasulov	Soghd	2,344	1,158	1,186	1,585	782	803	1,347	608	739

Table A-2: Enrollment by Grade, 2010/11

Districts	Region	Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Istaravshan	Soghd	5,208	2,670	2,538	2,471	1,366	1,105	2,049	1,158	891
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	6,395	3,244	3,151	4,120	1,998	2,122	3,518	1,766	1,752
Shahriston	Soghd	882	442	440	613	317	296	511	280	231
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	568	286	282	273	204	69	219	164	55
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	1,820	1,109	711	1,316	752	564	1,023	663	360
Vakhsh	Khatlon	3,339	1,807	1,532	2,138	1,083	1,055	1,417	909	508
Vose	Khatlon	3,854	2,148	1,706	2,601	1,323	1,278	2,019	1,374	645
Danghara	Khatlon	2,896	1,629	1,267	1,898	841	1,057	1,540	753	787
Jilikul	Khatlon	2,175	1,150	1,025	1,199	757	442	1,038	599	439
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	2,111	1,144	967	1,456	628	828	854	611	243
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	3,989	2,111	1,878	2,831	1,434	1,397	2,220	1,103	1,117
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	3,862	2,073	1,789	2,999	1,475	1,524	1,932	1,140	792
Bokhtar	Khatlon	4,377	2,354	2,023	3,075	1,767	1,308	2,342	1,490	852
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	3,154	1,702	1,452	1,643	1,038	605	1,519	973	546
Kulob	Khatlon	4,274	2,338	1,936	3,712	2,007	1,705	2,843	1,674	1,169
Qumsangir	Khatlon	2,680	1,556	1,124	1,647	898	749	870	625	245
Muminobod	Khatlon	1,757	949	808	1,313	859	454	1,220	832	388
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	2,826	1,476	1,350	2,401	1,298	1,103	2,002	1,195	807
Farkhor	Khatlon	3,462	1,853	1,609	3,016	1,566	1,450	2,093	1,280	813
Panj	Khatlon	2,203	1,191	1,012	2,024	1,020	1,004	1,349	727	622
Sarband	Khatlon	1,044	538	506	564	232	332	494	314	180
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	1,458	778	680	994	605	389	694	478	216
Khovaling	Khatlon	1,029	570	459	648	429	219	549	407	142
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	2,660	1,394	1,266	1,949	1,000	949	1,711	817	894
Shuroobod	Khatlon	1,240	650	590	988	562	426	819	508	311
Yovon	Khatlon	4,154	2,158	1,996	3,119	1,684	1,435	2,273	1,245	1,028
Norak	Khatlon	1,105	601	504	747	402	345	674	375	299
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	780	407	373	786	393	393	576	269	307
Baljuvon	Khatlon	638	358	280	404	239	165	268	199	69
National		**169,084**	**90,586**	**78,498**	**107,532**	**60,342**	**47,190**	**88,703**	**52,441**	**36,262**

Table A-3: Dropout Rate by Grade (Between Grades), 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO	3.0	0.0	6.0			1.2			1.1	0.2	3.5		2.0	6.0		1.0	2.4	
Vanj	GBAO	0.4	3.0		1.5	1.5	1.5	3.6	8.6				2.0	3.7		10.6	0.1	0.8	
Ishkoshim	GBAO		0.4		0.2	1.9			0.3		2.0	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0			0.8
Darvoz	GBAO	17.0	17.2	16.7	15.5	16.3	14.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.4	19.9	12.7	14.6	15.8	13.3	12.6	13.8	11.2
Murghob	GBAO	0.7		5.0	3.0	3.8	2.1	0.4		3.7	2.9	1.5	4.2	5.2	6.3	4.2		1.4	
Roshtqala	GBAO	1.6		6.8	1.8		5.7		0.0		1.4	0.0	3.0	2.1	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.0	3.1
Rushon	GBAO	0.6		2.3			0.0	0.0	0.6				0.0	0.0	2.2		0.4	1.8	
Shughnon	GBAO	2.2		8.1	0.2	1.4		1.3	1.1	1.5	0.8		2.9	0.2	0.7				
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe				0.4		1.0	0.1		0.3									
Firdavsi	Dushanbe				0.4	1.1		0.2		0.6	2.2	0.4	4.4	3.0	3.1	2.8	4.1	3.3	5.1
Shohmansur	Dushanbe						0.1	0.8	2.0				3.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.1	2.6	5.9
Sino	Dushanbe				1.0	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.3	2.9	0.8	5.2	2.1	1.4	3.1	3.4	4.1	2.6
Roghun	RSR	0.8		3.9	2.9	3.6	2.2	2.2		6.1	9.8	6.8	12.9			1.9	1.4	0.0	2.8
Varzob	RSR						0.0	0.6		1.4	2.1	1.7	2.6		0.2		0.8		1.9
Rasht	RSR			0.0	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.6	2.1	5.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.3
Hissor	RSR				1.6	2.9	0.2	0.7	1.9		2.4		6.4	1.8		4.7	2.5	1.8	3.3
Jirgatol	RSR	1.3	3.5		0.8	2.9		0.6	1.7		2.3		5.0	2.5	3.6	1.3	1.9	4.9	
Nurobod	RSR	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.2	0.3	2.0	3.0	0.9	1.0		3.3	1.3	2.3	0.0	2.5	2.7	2.2
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR									0.2	1.1		2.9			0.2	0.3		2.0
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR				0.1		0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1		2.1	0.7		1.8	1.0	1.4	0.6
Tavildara	RSR																		
Tojikobod	RSR	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.6		1.5	2.1	2.4	1.8	4.0	1.4	7.0	1.7	1.0	2.5	0.3		1.8
Tursunzoda	RSR				0.5	0.8	0.2			0.6			1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5			1.0
Faizobod	RSR	0.2	1.7		0.0	1.1		0.4	1.4		1.2	1.9	0.5	0.0		1.2			0.3
Shahrinav	RSR			0.5			0.7	0.4	1.1		1.9	0.2	3.8	2.3	1.2	3.5	3.3	2.5	4.3
Khujand	Soghd				2.3	2.5	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7				2.3	2.4	2.3			1.1
Qairoqum	Soghd								0.8			0.3		0.1	1.9		2.3	2.7	2.0
Chkalovsk	Soghd					0.5		2.0		5.3						0.3			0.0
Taboshar	Soghd	0.9		2.7	0.9		3.4		0.0					2.9	1.9	3.9	0.5		4.2
Aini	Soghd	2.7	2.8	2.5	0.4	2.0		1.5	2.7	0.3	3.7	2.3	5.2	0.5	1.8		1.7	1.5	2.0
Asht	Soghd				0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.0		0.1		0.3	0.4	0.9				
Ghonchi	Soghd				0.7	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.1		0.4		0.9	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Zafarobod	Soghd				0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2		2.6	0.1		2.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.3	3.5	1.1

*A blank cell indicates negative dropout rate.

Table A-3: Dropout Rate by Grade (Between Grades), 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Isfara	Soghd				0.6	1.3		0.3	0.7		0.4		1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	2.1	
Konibodom	Soghd	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.7		1.2	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.7		1.6	1.1	0.8	1.3
Mastchoh	Soghd				1.6	1.8	1.3			0.0	1.9		4.9	0.0		2.6	0.1		1.4
Spitamen	Soghd		0.4		0.0	0.2				2.3	0.5		1.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3		1.2
Panjakent	Soghd		0.2		0.8	1.3	0.4			0.3	0.1		0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.1	
J. Rasulov	Soghd	0.0	0.5			0.0			0.1		0.5	1.3		0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6		1.5
Istaravshan	Soghd			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.3	0.1		0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
B. Ghafurob	Soghd				0.4	1.5				0.6		0.2		0.2		0.4			
Shahriston	Soghd		0.7		1.1	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.9		0.2	0.0	0.5		0.3				
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd		0.0		2.5	5.3					1.5	1.5	1.5		0.0		2.9	1.0	5.1
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon		0.5		0.2	2.3		2.2		6.2	1.9		5.3	1.8		4.2			5.4
Vakhsh	Khatlon			1.6	2.4	0.4	4.6	0.3		0.7	1.4	4.0		2.4	1.5	3.5	2.3	0.8	4.1
Vose	Khatlon		0.1		1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.1		2.2	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.6	2.2
Danghara	Khatlon								0.1		0.3		0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	2.6
Jilikul	Khatlon				1.5		3.5	0.5		1.5	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.4	0.3
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon			0.4		2.3		1.8	0.3	3.3	2.1	0.0	4.4	2.9	3.4	2.3	1.3	0.2	2.7
Qubodiyon	Khatlon			0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.9
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon						0.6	0.1	1.1		2.8	2.8	2.7	0.9	2.8		1.5	0.4	2.6
Bokhtar	Khatlon				0.5		1.4		0.0		0.8		3.4	0.9		2.3	0.8	0.6	1.0
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	11.7	9.1	14.4						1.0	6.5	7.2	5.7	8.9	13.0	4.2	9.3	7.1	11.6
Kulob	Khatlon				2.1	0.4	3.9	2.4	3.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	0.2			0.9
Qumsangir	Khatlon						0.2	0.3	1.4		0.9		2.3	1.2	0.3	2.4	2.0	0.7	3.5
Muminobod	Khatlon	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7		2.4	4.8	4.6	5.0	3.5	1.6	5.6	5.6	7.0	4.0
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	0.3		1.8	1.4	3.8		2.6		5.3	1.7	2.7	0.6			0.1		0.2	
Farkhor	Khatlon				1.1		2.3	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.7	2.2	
Panj	Khatlon		1.7		0.3	2.6		0.3		3.0	1.7	1.8	1.6			1.7	0.6		2.3
Sarband	Khatlon				1.6	2.7	0.4	0.1		0.6	0.6	0.2	1.0	4.0	3.4	4.8	3.1	4.1	1.9
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	0.7	2.4		1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	3.4	1.9	5.1	2.1	0.1	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Khovaling	Khatlon	0.6	2.1		0.0		4.1	2.3	5.1		12.2	12.2	12.2	1.3	3.1		0.6		2.1
Shahrtuz	Khatlon		0.7				0.6	0.2	1.4		0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3		2.0	1.5	0.5	2.5
Shuroobod	Khatlon	0.6	1.6		2.3	3.5	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.7	2.4	4.2	2.3	6.3	2.3	2.8	1.5
Yovon	Khatlon			0.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8		1.0		2.6
Norak	Khatlon		0.3								0.0	0.3		1.9	3.3	0.5	0.2		2.2

Table A-3: Dropout Rate by Grade (Between Grades), 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon		1.5					1.7		4.4				1.4	2.0	0.7	1.5		4.4
Baljuvon	Khatlon		1.3		0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0		3.0	14.3	10.2	18.5				0.3	1.6	
National		**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**2.5**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.9**

Table A-3: Dropout Rate by Grade (Between Grades), 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO		2.9		0.4		2.1	8.5	14.4	2.9	3.2	3.7	2.6	2.6		13.0
Vanj	GBAO	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.3	1.5	3.1	9.8	4.4	15.6	9.4	2.7	18.5			
Ishkoshim	GBAO			0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	7.4	12.1	2.5	2.4	4.9	0.3			
Darvoz	GBAO	11.4	10.4	12.7	12.6	11.8	13.5	35.1	22.1	50.2	18.9	14.4	27.8			
Murghob	GBAO	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	10.7	11.1	10.4	8.7	12.0	5.7			
Roshtqala	GBAO	0.6		7.8	2.5	6.6		10.8	12.8	8.7	3.0	4.1	1.9			
Rushon	GBAO	0.0		2.9			7.1	6.3	9.0	3.7	6.1	8.1	4.2			
Shughnon	GBAO	2.5	1.5	3.5	0.8	2.9		14.1	16.6	11.7	2.5	1.9	3.1			
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe				0.0		4.7	63.1	56.3	70.1	0.3		7.9			
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	6.5	8.5	3.7	3.4	4.1	2.5			8.0	2.1	2.1	1.9			
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	4.1	3.7	4.6	5.7	4.4	7.5	51.3	42.9	64.3	2.0		14.1			
Sino	Dushanbe	5.5	5.8	5.2	4.1	2.3	6.4						1.8			
Roghun	RSR	4.4		10.4	3.9		10.7	90.9	90.3	91.7	6.2	8.0	2.8			
Varzob	RSR	1.8	1.0	2.6	2.0		6.6	95.2	94.6	96.2	0.8		17.5			1.4
Rasht	RSR	2.3	1.4	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.0			0.6	16.4	7.2	32.4			
Hissor	RSR	2.1		5.2	4.2		9.4				6.2	4.4	11.0			
Jirgatol	RSR	2.4	4.6	0.2	1.1	2.8		61.0	57.6	64.3	13.7	7.6	20.0	6.7	3.7	10.3
Nurobod	RSR	1.7	0.3	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.0	87.1	80.3	95.6	12.0	3.7	49.5			16.8
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	1.8	0.1	3.9	2.6	2.1	3.2				1.3	0.9	2.1	3.1	3.3	2.6
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	3.1	2.1	4.2	2.7		6.2			36.1	5.1	4.6	7.0			
Tavildara	RSR							96.4	95.4	97.8					4.0	
Tojikobod	RSR	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	88.2	87.0	89.5	11.1	7.3	14.9	0.4	11.6	
Tursunzoda	RSR	0.9		2.4	1.3	0.4	2.3				8.5	8.2	9.0	7.1	7.3	6.8
Faizobod	RSR	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0			26.7	3.0	1.9	5.2		3.3	
Shahrinav	RSR	3.3	5.0	1.3	1.8	0.0	3.5	75.2	73.3	77.3	9.7	11.2	7.9		3.3	
Khujand	Soghd	1.7	3.0	0.2			0.2				6.3	8.9	3.6			
Qairoqum	Soghd	1.4	3.1		2.7	3.2	2.3	69.7	71.4	67.9	12.0	12.8	11.2	5.5	13.4	

Table A-3: Dropout Rate by Grade (Between Grades), 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Chkalovsk	Soghd			1.5	0.3		0.9	98.4	98.6	98.2	0.6	3.3		1.5		8.7
Taboshar	Soghd	0.0		6.0	2.8	4.2	0.9	96.2	96.6	95.8	0.0		3.2	2.0	13.5	
Aini	Soghd	0.9	0.1	1.7	1.3		3.0				7.6	9.7	5.4			
Asht	Soghd	0.4		1.1	0.1	0.6					4.0	4.2	3.8			
Ghonchi	Soghd	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.1		2.6				5.2	5.0	5.4	4.8	6.7	2.3
Zafarobod	Soghd	3.0	1.0	5.5	2.1	1.1	3.1	50.9	44.6	57.5	6.3	7.6	4.5	2.5		8.2
Isfara	Soghd	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.2				7.1	7.7	6.4			
Konibodom	Soghd	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.2	15.2	27.2	2.6	5.5	8.5	3.5			
Mastchoh	Soghd	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.7	0.6	7.9	12.1		42.3	5.5	0.9	15.4			
Spitamen	Soghd	0.2	1.3		0.5	0.9	0.1	67.1	67.5	66.8	11.0	13.6	8.8	1.0	4.0	
Panjakent	Soghd	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	17.6	4.5	30.8	7.6	5.2	10.8	2.9	5.4	
J. Rasulov	Soghd	0.7	0.1	1.3	1.1	2.9		21.6	34.1	4.0	7.7	9.4	6.2	0.1	1.6	
Istaravshan	Soghd	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.5			6.9	11.3	11.4	11.1	5.4	1.7	10.5
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	20.6	25.2	15.7	5.3	5.9	4.7		0.9	
Shahriston	Soghd	0.5	1.3				0.2	74.9	74.6	75.2	6.0	1.7	10.7	15.2	23.7	4.4
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	2.0	1.0	3.1	1.7	1.0	2.4	93.7	90.8	96.8	3.9	4.7	1.8	25.2	30.1	0.0
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	6.3	4.3	8.9	5.4	3.0	8.8	77.5	74.3	80.7	5.4		23.9	1.2		4.3
Vakhsh	Khatlon	2.4		6.1	3.0	0.4	5.8				5.8		26.1	7.7	0.2	20.2
Vose	Khatlon	2.6	1.1	4.2	5.3	2.9	8.3				4.9		20.1			
Danghara	Khatlon	1.9	1.4	2.4	2.9	3.7	1.8	95.5	96.4	94.6	7.9		15.4	5.6		24.9
Jilikul	Khatlon	2.7	4.2	0.9	3.4	1.5	5.4	36.2	33.1	40.8	4.2	3.9	4.8		5.8	
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.3	4.5	1.9	54.9	65.9	40.4	20.0		56.0	26.8	25.2	30.5
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	1.8	2.7	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	27.9	36.5	16.2	10.7	9.2	12.2	5.7	14.1	
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	1.8	0.8	2.9	1.7		4.1		4.4		18.4	5.0	32.2	12.2	7.9	17.9
Bokhtar	Khatlon	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.8				4.0		32.1	0.7	0.7	0.5
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon						6.0	26.2	14.4	40.3	7.5	6.3	9.8	14.9	13.2	17.9
Kulob	Khatlon	3.4	4.4	2.2	2.4		5.5				13.9	8.1	20.9			
Qumsangir	Khatlon	0.1		0.7	3.0	0.7	6.0	56.5	55.7	57.2	21.2		52.6		1.3	
Muminobod	Khatlon	3.4	3.4	3.4	6.0	4.3	7.9	71.2	65.0	78.3	5.2	2.6	10.3	9.5	11.3	5.2
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	2.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	10.1	2.1	19.8	0.7	1.0	0.3
Farkhor	Khatlon	3.0	2.1	4.1	1.4		3.5	24.3	27.0	21.0	18.3	9.9	28.7	16.3	20.5	9.9
Panj	Khatlon	1.8	4.0		2.9	3.8	1.7	20.5	29.0	9.4	7.0		16.3			

Table A-3: Dropout Rate by Grade (Between Grades), 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sarband	Khatlon	5.0	0.2	10.3	4.3	3.9	4.7	68.0	76.7	56.6	3.9		46.6	1.3	8.6	
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	1.0	0.6	1.4	2.0		5.8	66.3	61.7	71.6	21.2	4.8	43.0			
Khovaling	Khatlon	3.2	0.3	7.0	2.3	1.0	3.8	80.5	75.9	85.7			32.2	9.0	12.9	
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	2.0	3.4	0.4	3.1	3.5	2.6	23.7	23.1	24.4	10.5	10.0	11.0			0.8
Shuroobod	Khatlon	0.5	0.2	0.7			1.5	6.5	5.4	8.0	1.1		6.9	3.4	5.8	
Yovon	Khatlon	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.7				10.2	7.0	13.8		1.6	
Norak	Khatlon	0.9	4.4		3.0	2.5	3.6	29.1	33.4	23.2	4.2	7.5			3.3	
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	1.6	5.1					66.2	68.1	64.1	14.4	16.1	12.8	3.2		17.4
Baljuvon	Khatlon	3.2	5.4	0.0	3.0	1.4	5.1	65.8	61.7	70.4	16.3		46.5	1.4	1.7	0.9
National		**2.1**	**1.9**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**3.5**	**22.6**	**21.7**	**23.9**	**8.8**	**5.0**	**13.8**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.2**

Table A-4: Promotion Rate by Grade, 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO	96.99	100.00	93.96	100.28	101.52	98.80	100.27	101.64	98.92	99.76	96.53	102.75	97.97	94.02	102.07	98.96	97.57	100.43
Vanj	GBAO	99.60	97.01	101.90	98.50	98.49	98.52	96.42	91.39	101.76	100.00	102.29	97.62	96.29	102.82	89.37	99.86	99.22	100.62
Ishkoshim	GBAO	100.61	99.62	101.76	99.82	98.08	101.42	101.19	99.68	102.88	97.97	97.03	98.96	99.83	99.69	100.00	100.87	102.97	99.22
Darvoz	GBAO	83.04	82.76	83.33	84.51	83.68	85.36	83.42	83.39	83.45	83.63	80.13	87.25	85.42	84.21	86.67	87.43	86.17	88.80
Murghob	GBAO	99.30	103.42	94.96	97.02	96.15	97.95	99.27	102.92	95.59	97.08	98.47	95.80	94.81	93.71	95.76	100.33	98.63	101.92
Roshtqala	GBAO	98.37	103.11	93.18	98.24	102.41	94.29	100.30	100.00	100.61	98.56	100.00	96.95	97.72	99.54	95.93	98.03	100.00	96.47
Rushon	GBAO	99.39	101.29	97.67	100.32	100.68	100.00	100.00	99.44	100.60	102.36	104.83	100.00	100.00	97.81	102.52	99.63	98.24	101.16
Shughnon	GBAO	97.64	103.60	91.89	99.76	98.58	100.99	98.70	98.89	98.50	99.23	101.62	97.08	99.47	99.32	99.63	101.44	101.84	101.01
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	103.80	107.21	100.09	99.49	100.00	98.93	99.80	100.00	99.58	107.27	108.94	105.42	106.96	110.86	102.52	105.90	106.24	105.47
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	106.86	111.39	101.70	99.54	98.83	100.39	99.73	100.11	99.28	97.69	99.52	95.55	96.87	96.84	96.89	95.85	96.67	94.83
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	103.29	101.69	105.17	100.43	100.91	99.85	99.17	97.93	100.59	101.56	106.12	96.50	96.23	96.56	95.84	95.67	97.00	94.04
Sino	Dushanbe	104.28	105.15	103.33	98.95	98.28	99.66	98.98	98.33	99.72	96.98	99.04	94.69	97.71	98.45	96.80	96.40	95.70	97.28
Roghun	RSR	99.05	102.47	95.86	96.51	95.97	97.09	97.49	101.10	93.46	89.66	92.74	86.40	100.45	103.03	97.62	98.15	99.52	96.73
Varzob	RSR	101.42	101.54	101.29	100.52	101.03	100.00	99.23	100.00	98.48	97.87	98.34	97.39	100.54	99.85	101.25	99.13	100.15	98.05
Rasht	RSR	100.21	100.40	100.00	98.79	99.51	98.02	98.16	98.00	98.32	96.24	97.54	94.87	99.00	98.85	99.16	98.15	98.54	97.70
Hissor	RSR	101.91	103.14	100.60	98.25	97.12	99.51	99.29	98.04	100.61	97.48	101.21	93.45	98.06	100.71	95.14	97.43	98.14	96.64
Jirgatol	RSR	98.71	96.52	101.14	98.99	96.67	101.56	99.41	98.26	100.68	97.60	100.13	94.95	97.51	96.37	98.72	98.15	95.10	101.44
Nurobod	RSR	98.79	99.15	98.39	98.60	97.80	99.56	97.94	96.77	99.14	98.97	101.13	96.67	98.74	97.68	100.00	97.55	97.32	97.77

Table A-4: Promotion Rate by Grade, 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	103.13	105.00	101.19	100.89	100.43	101.38	101.35	102.81	99.77	98.59	100.29	96.83	99.60	100.05	99.10	99.13	100.79	97.20
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	101.55	100.61	102.58	99.85	100.37	99.32	99.47	99.56	99.38	99.77	101.55	97.92	99.26	100.24	98.19	98.81	98.35	99.31
Tavildara	RSR	113.20	107.46	119.83	112.04	112.36	111.74	111.17	112.03	110.18	107.94	113.00	103.29	112.66	114.72	110.66	113.96	118.24	108.70
Tojikobod	RSR	99.0	98.4	99.7	99.3	100.0	98.5	97.8	97.4	98.2	95.9	98.4	93.0	97.7	97.9	97.5	99.2	100.5	97.9
Tursunzoda	RSR	101.3	101.2	101.5	99.5	99.2	99.8	100.2	101.0	99.3	100.2	101.8	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.0	101.0	103.0	99.0
Faizobod	RSR	99.8	98.3	101.3	99.9	98.8	101.2	99.5	98.6	100.6	98.3	98.0	98.6	99.3	100.8	97.8	99.9	100.5	99.3
Shahrinav	RSR	100.5	101.6	99.5	100.1	100.9	99.3	99.6	98.8	100.4	98.1	99.8	96.1	97.7	98.8	96.5	96.6	97.3	95.7
Khujand	Soghd	105.6	105.2	105.9	97.7	97.5	97.9	99.2	99.2	99.3	100.2	100.0	100.3	97.6	97.5	97.7	100.5	101.9	98.9
Qairoqum	Soghd	103.0	102.3	103.7	101.6	101.7	101.4	100.6	99.2	102.2	100.2	99.1	101.2	99.9	98.1	101.8	97.3	96.9	97.7
Chkalovsk	Soghd	104.2	103.2	105.5	100.7	99.5	102.2	98.0	101.0	94.7	103.2	104.0	102.2	101.2	102.8	99.4	100.7	101.2	100.0
Taboshar	Soghd	99.1	101.0	97.3	99.1	101.9	96.6	101.5	100.0	102.7	103.6	104.3	103.0	96.6	97.2	96.1	99.5	104.0	95.8
Aini	Soghd	97.3	97.2	97.5	99.6	98.0	101.3	98.5	97.3	99.7	96.2	97.6	94.8	99.5	98.2	100.8	98.3	98.5	98.0
Asht	Soghd	100.3	100.3	100.3	99.4	99.1	99.8	99.8	98.9	100.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.5	98.9	100.1	100.3	100.5	100.1
Ghonchi	Soghd	100.4	100.1	100.8	98.9	98.1	99.7	99.3	98.7	99.9	99.5	100.0	98.9	98.5	98.0	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.3
Zafarobod	Soghd	101.8	102.9	100.5	99.3	99.4	99.2	98.6	99.8	97.2	99.2	101.7	96.7	96.9	98.1	95.8	97.1	96.2	98.2
Isfara	Soghd	100.5	100.4	100.7	99.3	98.6	100.1	99.7	99.2	100.2	99.5	100.3	98.7	99.5	99.2	99.8	98.8	97.7	100.0
Konibodom	Soghd	99.1	98.8	99.5	99.2	98.3	100.1	98.8	98.4	99.2	98.6	98.7	98.5	99.3	100.1	98.4	98.9	99.2	98.7
Mastchoh	Soghd	104.1	104.7	103.4	98.4	98.2	98.7	99.9	100.4	99.4	97.8	100.4	94.8	98.6	101.9	94.7	99.4	101.1	97.4
Spitamen	Soghd	100.3	99.6	101.0	99.9	99.7	100.0	100.1	102.6	97.7	99.4	100.2	98.6	99.3	98.9	99.6	99.7	100.7	98.8
Panjakent	Soghd	101.1	99.8	102.6	99.1	98.6	99.6	100.1	100.6	99.6	99.9	100.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	97.8	101.0
J. Rasulov	Soghd	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.3	100.0	100.7	100.4	99.9	100.9	99.5	98.7	100.3	99.6	99.7	99.4	99.2	100.3	98.2
Istaravshan	Soghd	101.8	103.5	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.1	100.4	99.6	99.6	100.0	99.1	98.7	98.5	98.9	98.5	98.4	98.5
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	101.2	101.2	101.3	99.6	98.5	100.7	100.0	100.6	99.4	100.0	99.6	100.5	99.8	100.0	99.6	100.9	101.2	100.7
Shahriston	Soghd	100.4	99.3	101.5	98.8	98.6	99.0	99.8	99.1	100.5	99.5	99.8	99.2	100.4	99.7	101.1	100.2	100.2	100.2
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	102.9	100.0	105.9	97.5	94.7	100.3	101.5	101.5	101.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	100.7	100.0	101.4	97.1	99.0	94.9
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	102.6	99.5	106.0	99.8	97.7	102.3	97.8	101.2	93.8	97.9	100.9	94.7	98.2	100.1	95.8	100.6	105.3	94.5
Vakhsh	Khatlon	102.7	106.5	98.4	97.6	99.6	95.3	99.7	100.2	99.2	98.6	96.0	101.7	97.6	98.5	96.5	97.6	99.2	95.8
Vose	Khatlon	100.5	99.7	101.3	98.9	99.1	98.7	98.9	97.8	100.1	97.8	97.2	98.4	98.9	99.3	98.5	98.7	99.4	97.8
Danghara	Khatlon	104.6	103.1	106.3	100.6	100.2	101.1	100.6	99.8	101.5	99.3	99.8	98.7	98.7	99.4	98.0	97.8	99.2	96.2
Jilikul	Khatlon	101.4	100.1	103.0	98.5	100.4	96.5	99.5	100.4	98.5	99.2	98.6	99.8	97.8	97.2	98.5	98.6	97.6	99.7

Table A-4: Promotion Rate by Grade, 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	100.4	101.2	99.5	100.8	97.6	104.3	98.1	99.4	96.7	97.6	99.8	95.2	96.7	96.4	97.0	98.0	99.2	96.6
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	100.3	100.7	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.5	99.3	99.4	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.3	98.9	98.7	99.2	98.5	98.0	99.0
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	102.0	102.1	101.9	99.9	100.4	99.3	99.7	98.7	100.7	97.0	97.0	96.9	98.5	96.6	100.6	98.1	99.0	97.1
Bokhtar	Khatlon	101.7	103.1	100.2	99.3	100.2	98.4	100.0	99.9	100.2	98.9	101.5	96.3	98.7	100.0	97.2	98.5	98.8	98.2
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	88.3	90.9	85.6	111.0	107.0	115.7	102.4	105.4	99.0	93.5	92.8	94.3	91.1	87.0	95.8	90.7	92.9	88.4
Kulob	Khatlon	101.3	101.1	101.5	97.9	99.6	96.0	97.6	96.3	99.1	98.9	99.3	98.6	98.6	97.7	99.7	100.3	101.7	98.7
Qumsangir	Khatlon	102.3	103.2	101.2	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.2	98.0	100.7	98.5	99.9	96.8	95.6	96.7	94.2	96.3	97.8	94.5
Muminobod	Khatlon	97.7	97.8	97.6	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.2	101.1	97.4	95.0	95.4	94.6	96.3	98.4	94.0	94.2	93.0	95.5
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	99.6	100.9	98.2	98.5	96.1	101.2	97.3	100.1	94.5	98.2	97.2	99.2	100.0	100.4	99.6	100.5	99.8	101.3
Farkhor	Khatlon	101.6	101.9	101.4	98.7	99.9	97.5	98.2	97.8	98.7	97.3	97.8	96.7	97.1	96.9	97.2	98.1	97.3	99.2
Panj	Khatlon	100.8	98.2	103.7	99.7	97.3	102.1	99.5	102.3	96.8	98.2	98.1	98.3	100.0	102.1	98.1	99.3	100.9	97.7
Sarband	Khatlon	105.0	105.0	105.1	98.4	97.3	99.6	99.9	100.3	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.0	95.8	96.4	95.0	96.4	95.7	97.1
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	99.2	97.6	101.3	98.9	97.8	100.0	98.9	99.1	98.7	96.6	98.1	94.9	97.8	99.6	95.8	97.2	97.2	97.2
Khovaling	Khatlon	99.3	97.9	100.6	99.5	103.5	95.2	96.7	94.0	99.5	87.5	87.4	87.6	96.9	95.3	98.7	98.0	99.7	95.9
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	100.0	99.3	100.8	100.6	101.8	99.3	99.6	98.5	100.9	99.4	99.7	99.0	99.5	101.2	97.7	98.1	99.2	97.0
Shuroobod	Khatlon	99.4	98.4	100.4	97.7	96.5	98.9	99.7	99.4	100.0	98.4	99.3	97.6	95.8	97.7	93.7	97.7	97.2	98.5
Yovon	Khatlon	100.4	100.9	99.9	99.3	98.7	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.7	99.1	100.4	98.9	100.5	97.4
Norak	Khatlon	101.5	99.7	103.3	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.7	101.0	100.3	99.9	99.6	100.3	97.8	96.7	99.0	98.7	100.5	96.8
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	100.8	98.3	103.8	100.9	100.3	101.5	98.3	100.7	95.6	104.3	103.8	104.8	98.3	97.5	99.0	98.1	101.1	95.1
Baljuvon	Khatlon	100.4	98.7	102.0	99.2	98.4	100.0	100.0	102.6	97.0	85.7	89.8	81.5	102.4	103.7	100.7	99.7	98.4	101.1

Table A-4: Promotion Rate by Grade, 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO	100.41	97.06	103.63	99.58	101.24	97.90	91.51	85.59	97.11	96.85	96.30	97.37	97.35	109.43	87.02
Vanj	GBAO	97.73	97.08	98.59	97.57	98.49	96.64	90.19	95.64	84.39	90.63	97.30	81.48	113.01	114.29	111.61
Ishkoshim	GBAO	100.34	100.97	99.65	99.68	99.37	100.00	91.65	86.60	96.82	97.61	95.14	99.66	104.30	106.09	102.84
Darvoz	GBAO	88.56	89.62	87.30	87.36	88.20	86.47	64.93	77.93	49.81	81.12	85.60	72.22	123.21	131.36	104.00
Murghob	GBAO	97.59	97.46	97.71	98.83	99.30	98.26	89.25	88.89	89.62	91.26	88.00	94.34	101.83	102.30	101.30
Roshtqala	GBAO	99.39	106.79	92.22	97.45	93.43	102.58	89.22	87.19	91.33	97.04	95.90	98.10	118.55	122.52	113.99

Table A-4: Promotion Rate by Grade, 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rushon	GBAO	100.00	102.81	97.08	100.36	107.89	92.93	93.74	91.04	96.35	93.85	91.90	95.77	102.26	103.57	101.08
Shughnon	GBAO	97.53	98.52	96.47	99.05	96.77	101.73	85.85	83.44	88.25	97.50	98.11	96.95	116.81	122.15	111.86
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	103.61	103.96	103.15	99.27	102.58	95.00	36.62	43.35	29.69	98.71	102.63	91.84	111.94	111.09	113.47
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	93.40	91.37	96.34	96.32	95.60	97.30	117.56	138.58	91.81	97.79	97.65	98.05	110.75	112.53	107.30
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	95.69	96.10	95.11	93.55	94.73	91.98	48.33	56.59	35.51	97.16	102.60	85.71	101.11	100.75	101.96
Sino	Dushanbe	94.34	93.96	94.81	95.66	97.34	93.51	144.94	149.34	138.17	100.72	102.28	98.15	104.37	105.42	102.44
Roghun	RSR	94.76	100.71	88.38	95.01	101.70	87.35	8.21	9.42	6.56	93.04	92.05	94.89	105.76	100.67	116.91
Varzob	RSR	98.05	98.81	97.23	97.99	102.48	93.40	4.76	5.42	3.82	99.23	107.29	82.46	107.90	112.59	98.55
Rasht	RSR	97.66	98.55	96.66	97.43	96.86	98.02	132.90	161.56	99.43	83.57	92.80	67.59	104.27	105.26	102.33
Hissor	RSR	97.61	100.33	94.51	95.46	100.00	90.35	199.75	275.90	116.44	93.78	95.55	89.02	104.41	100.13	117.79
Jirgatol	RSR	97.58	95.43	99.83	98.89	97.20	100.78	39.02	42.36	35.66	86.31	92.39	80.00	93.28	96.28	89.74
Nurobod	RSR	98.04	99.57	96.37	97.41	96.86	97.99	12.89	19.73	4.36	87.99	96.33	50.49	102.73	107.47	83.18
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	97.47	99.41	95.20	96.66	97.06	96.18	206.79	292.51	116.72	98.73	99.05	97.91	96.92	96.73	97.45
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	96.81	97.84	95.69	97.08	99.97	93.74	140.36	208.57	63.92	94.82	95.37	93.04	108.28	107.48	110.97
Tavildara	RSR	109.20	113.15	104.76	115.09	119.32	110.78	3.56	4.60	2.21	112.73	110.00	118.57	102.79	96.00	118.46
Tojikobod	RSR	98.1	97.3	99.0	96.8	96.6	97.0	11.8	13.0	10.5	88.9	92.7	85.1	99.6	88.4	115.1
Tursunzoda	RSR	98.9	100.3	97.3	98.5	99.4	97.3	901.1	943.3	851.7	91.4	91.8	90.9	92.9	92.7	93.2
Faizobod	RSR	98.4	97.7	99.1	98.7	98.7	98.6	109.1	140.6	72.9	96.2	97.5	93.6	103.2	96.7	121.2
Shahrinav	RSR	96.6	95.0	98.4	98.1	99.8	96.4	24.3	26.2	22.3	90.3	88.8	92.1	105.2	96.7	117.8
Khujand	Soghd	98.1	96.7	99.8	101.5	103.1	99.7	123.9	120.9	127.3	93.5	90.9	96.4	108.1	108.6	107.6
Qairoqum	Soghd	98.4	96.7	100.3	97.2	96.6	97.7	29.8	27.9	31.8	87.7	86.5	88.8	94.5	86.6	104.0
Chkalovsk	Soghd	100.5	102.5	98.1	99.4	100.3	98.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	99.4	96.7	102.6	98.5	105.2	91.3
Taboshar	Soghd	100.0	104.9	94.0	97.2	95.8	99.1	3.8	3.4	4.2	99.2	101.5	96.8	98.0	86.5	109.3
Aini	Soghd	99.0	99.7	98.3	98.7	100.5	97.0	195.0	200.3	189.9	92.4	90.3	94.6	106.5	101.1	112.5
Asht	Soghd	99.3	99.9	98.7	99.8	99.3	100.4	363.0	310.6	421.9	95.8	95.5	96.1	111.2	113.3	109.4
Ghonchi	Soghd	99.2	99.4	98.9	98.7	100.1	97.2	994.8	1163.0	843.1	94.8	95.0	94.6	95.2	93.3	97.7
Zafarobod	Soghd	96.0	98.1	93.6	97.8	98.7	96.7	49.0	55.4	42.2	93.7	92.4	95.5	97.5	101.6	91.8
Isfara	Soghd	99.0	98.2	99.9	98.6	98.7	98.4	124.6	130.8	118.9	92.6	91.9	93.4	101.0	101.2	100.8
Konibodom	Soghd	98.2	98.2	98.2	99.2	98.7	99.8	84.8	72.8	97.4	94.5	91.5	96.5	110.4	101.4	115.9
Mastchoh	Soghd	96.6	97.1	95.9	95.9	99.2	91.4	87.8	114.6	57.5	94.5	99.1	84.6	110.9	105.6	123.9
Spitamen	Soghd	99.6	98.4	100.8	99.3	98.8	99.7	32.7	32.2	33.1	89.0	86.4	91.2	99.0	96.0	101.5
Panjakent	Soghd	99.1	98.8	99.3	99.2	99.5	99.0	82.4	95.5	69.2	92.4	94.8	89.2	97.1	94.6	100.2
J. Rasulov	Soghd	99.2	99.9	98.5	98.9	97.1	100.7	78.3	65.9	95.9	92.3	90.6	93.8	99.9	98.4	101.1

Table A-4: Promotion Rate by Grade, 2009/10

Districts	Region	Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Istaravshan	Soghd	97.6	97.1	98.2	98.3	98.8	97.8	101.3	109.2	92.9	88.7	88.6	88.9	94.6	98.3	89.5
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.6	99.2	79.4	74.8	84.3	94.6	93.9	95.3	103.8	99.1	108.5
Shahriston	Soghd	99.5	98.7	100.3	101.0	102.6	99.5	25.1	25.4	24.8	93.2	97.6	88.5	84.8	76.3	95.6
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	98.0	99.0	96.9	98.3	99.0	97.6	6.3	9.2	3.2	96.1	95.3	98.2	74.8	69.9	100.0
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	93.7	95.7	91.0	94.5	96.9	91.2	22.5	25.7	19.3	94.5	108.7	76.1	98.8	100.4	95.7
Vakhsh	Khatlon	97.6	100.5	93.9	96.9	99.5	94.0	264.9	266.7	263.1	94.2	111.1	73.9	92.3	99.8	79.8
Vose	Khatlon	97.4	98.9	95.8	94.7	97.1	91.7	526.5	481.1	583.6	95.1	104.5	79.9	104.3	101.2	111.3
Danghara	Khatlon	97.0	98.4	95.4	96.1	96.0	96.2	4.2	3.6	4.8	91.9	101.5	84.3	94.4	113.4	75.1
Jilikul	Khatlon	97.3	95.8	99.1	96.6	98.5	94.6	63.8	66.9	59.2	95.8	96.1	95.2	102.2	94.2	114.0
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	96.6	97.0	96.2	96.1	95.3	97.1	44.9	34.1	59.3	80.0	118.4	44.0	73.2	74.8	69.5
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	97.6	96.5	98.7	97.7	97.5	97.9	71.4	62.6	83.4	88.9	90.2	87.7	94.3	85.9	102.2
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	97.6	98.5	96.6	97.9	99.8	95.8	104.4	94.9	115.5	81.5	94.8	67.8	87.8	92.1	82.1
Bokhtar	Khatlon	96.8	97.6	95.9	96.2	96.5	95.9	136.4	141.3	130.3	95.5	125.2	67.4	99.3	99.3	99.5
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	121.9	117.6	126.7	101.5	108.8	94.0	73.8	85.6	59.7	92.5	93.7	90.2	85.1	86.8	82.1
Kulob	Khatlon	96.4	95.4	97.6	97.2	100.2	93.8	106.5	113.0	99.8	85.8	91.4	78.8	104.2	102.6	106.8
Qumsangir	Khatlon	98.1	98.6	97.5	95.8	98.2	92.7	42.6	43.9	41.1	78.7	106.1	47.4	100.2	98.7	103.3
Muminobod	Khatlon	96.2	96.3	96.1	93.5	95.7	90.9	28.2	34.7	20.8	94.4	97.4	88.4	90.5	88.7	94.8
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	99.2	99.8	98.5	98.3	99.5	97.1	76.1	76.3	76.0	89.9	97.9	80.2	99.3	99.0	99.7
Farkhor	Khatlon	95.6	96.3	94.8	96.6	99.0	94.1	74.6	71.8	77.9	79.8	88.8	68.8	83.7	79.5	90.1
Panj	Khatlon	98.0	95.7	100.5	97.0	96.0	98.1	79.4	70.8	90.4	92.9	102.7	83.6	103.5	102.7	104.4
Sarband	Khatlon	94.9	99.6	89.7	95.4	95.9	94.9	32.0	23.3	43.4	96.1	177.4	53.4	98.7	91.4	112.2
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	99.0	99.4	98.6	98.0	101.6	94.2	33.7	38.3	28.4	78.8	95.2	57.0	109.6	105.5	118.9
Khovaling	Khatlon	94.9	98.5	90.1	95.1	97.9	91.7	18.9	24.0	13.2	100.6	123.8	65.0	91.0	87.1	101.3
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	97.7	96.3	99.3	96.8	96.3	97.3	76.2	76.7	75.6	89.3	89.6	89.0	102.1	105.4	99.2
Shuroobod	Khatlon	99.5	99.8	99.3	100.2	101.9	98.5	93.5	94.6	92.0	98.9	102.8	93.1	96.6	94.2	100.7
Yovon	Khatlon	99.3	99.2	99.3	98.1	98.1	98.1	217.4	220.7	213.5	89.8	93.0	86.2	101.5	98.4	104.9
Norak	Khatlon	98.3	94.8	102.5	96.3	97.1	95.4	70.0	65.1	76.7	94.6	90.5	100.3	105.5	96.7	119.4
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	97.3	93.4	101.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.7	31.7	35.9	85.3	83.2	87.2	96.8	114.6	82.6
Baljuvon	Khatlon	96.8	94.6	100.0	97.0	98.6	94.9	34.2	38.3	29.6	83.8	104.2	53.5	98.6	98.3	99.1

Table A-5: Graduation Rate for Grade 9, 2009/10

Districts	Region	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO	92.6	96.5	88.8
Vanj	GBAO	98.4	98.4	98.3
Ishkoshim	GBAO	95.0	87.5	102.5
Darvoz	GBAO	93.3	93.3	93.4
Murghob	GBAO	100.5	95.4	105.7
Roshtqala	GBAO	109.3	100.5	118.4
Rushon	GBAO	104.4	109.0	100.0
Shughnon	GBAO	98.3	97.1	99.4
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	95.0	98.0	91.3
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	83.1	81.5	85.7
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	86.7	86.7	86.7
Sino	Dushanbe	86.8	88.0	85.2
Roghun	RSR	94.8	96.8	92.3
Varzob	RSR	89.9	96.9	82.4
Rasht	RSR	81.8	87.3	76.1
Hissor	RSR	88.8	87.1	90.9
Jirgatol	RSR	93.7	99.2	87.9
Nurobod	RSR	80.7	78.2	83.5
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	85.7	85.2	86.4
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	92.2	91.3	93.3
Tavildara	RSR	96.2	92.5	100.6
Tojikobod	RSR	76.1	70.2	82.8
Tursunzoda	RSR	94.2	96.2	92.1
Faizobod	RSR	87.0	84.6	89.5
Shahrinav	RSR	89.6	90.1	89.0
Khujand	Soghd	95.4	95.7	95.0
Qairoqum	Soghd	105.3	108.9	101.8
Chkalovsk	Soghd	82.2	77.6	87.4
Taboshar	Soghd	105.7	118.5	94.1
Aini	Soghd	95.4	93.4	97.6
Asht	Soghd	96.6	110.5	83.7
Ghonchi	Soghd	95.3	97.6	92.9
Zafarobod	Soghd	95.9	96.7	94.9
Isfara	Soghd	96.2	97.4	94.9
Konibodom	Soghd	96.4	92.6	100.3
Mastchoh	Soghd	97.2	93.8	102.0
Spitamen	Soghd	92.9	89.7	96.3
Panjakent	Soghd	94.6	92.2	97.2
J. Rasulov	Soghd	93.9	88.8	99.2
Istaravshan	Soghd	92.3	90.8	94.0
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	94.0	95.2	92.8
Shahriston	Soghd	90.1	91.9	88.3
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	99.4	92.0	108.7
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	74.3	74.0	74.8
Vakhsh	Khatlon	85.6	84.5	87.0
Vose	Khatlon	84.0	80.8	88.3
Danghara	Khatlon	86.6	90.7	81.7
Jilikul	Khatlon	86.6	81.1	93.5
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	82.3	82.6	82.0
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	85.3	86.0	84.6
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	77.1	76.7	77.5
Bokhtar	Khatlon	80.0	81.4	78.2
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	78.9	81.5	76.0
Kulob	Khatlon	92.4	95.5	88.8
Qumsangir	Khatlon	79.6	81.8	76.7
Muminobod	Khatlon	96.4	97.6	94.8

Table A-5: Graduation Rate for Grade 9, 2009/10

Districts	Region	Total	Male	Female
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	90.3	89.4	91.5
Farkhor	Khatlon	89.3	95.0	83.1
Panj	Khatlon	77.8	80.2	75.2
Sarband	Khatlon	84.6	77.3	94.0
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	81.0	84.1	77.4
Khovaling	Khatlon	83.8	89.4	76.2
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	94.2	88.5	100.7
Shuroobod	Khatlon	92.4	92.1	92.7
Yovon	Khatlon	86.0	84.2	87.9
Norak	Khatlon	87.7	92.0	83.5
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	91.1	100.7	81.1
Baljuvon	Khatlon	79.0	78.0	80.2
National		**89.0**	**89.0**	**88.9**

Table A-6: In-Grade vs. Between Grade Dropout Rate for Grade 9, 2009/10

Districts	Region	In-Grade Dropout Rate			Between Grade Dropout Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO	7.4	3.5	11.2	8.5	14.4	2.9
Vanj	GBAO	1.6	1.6	1.7	9.8	4.4	15.6
Ishkoshim	GBAO	5.0	12.5	-	7.4	12.1	2.5
Darvoz	GBAO	6.7	6.7	6.6	35.1	22.1	50.2
Murghob	GBAO	-	4.6	-	10.7	11.1	10.4
Roshtqala	GBAO	-	-	-	10.8	12.8	8.7
Rushon	GBAO	-	-	-	6.3	9.0	3.7
Shughnon	GBAO	1.7	2.9	0.6	14.1	16.6	11.7
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	5.0	2.0	8.7	63.1	56.3	70.1
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	16.9	18.5	14.3	-	-	8.0
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	13.3	13.3	13.3	51.3	42.9	64.3
Sino	Dushanbe	13.2	12.0	14.8	-	-	-
Roghun	RSR	5.2	3.2	7.7	90.9	90.3	91.7
Varzob	RSR	10.1	3.1	17.6	95.2	94.6	96.2
Rasht	RSR	18.2	12.7	23.9	-	-	0.6
Hissor	RSR	11.2	12.9	9.1	-	-	-
Jirgatol	RSR	6.3	0.8	12.1	61.0	57.6	64.3
Nurobod	RSR	19.3	21.8	16.5	87.1	80.3	95.6
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	14.3	14.8	13.6	-	-	-
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	7.8	8.7	6.7	-	-	36.1
Tavildara	RSR	3.8	7.5	0.0	96.4	95.4	97.8
Tojikobod	RSR	23.9	29.8	17.2	88.2	87.0	89.5
Tursunzoda	RSR	5.8	3.8	7.9	-	-	-
Faizobod	RSR	13.0	15.4	10.5	-	-	26.7
Shahrinav	RSR	10.4	9.9	11.0	75.2	73.3	77.3
Khujand	Soghd	4.6	4.3	5.0	-	-	-
Qairoqum	Soghd	-	-	-	69.7	71.4	67.9
Chkalovsk	Soghd	17.8	22.4	12.6	98.4	98.6	98.2
Taboshar	Soghd			5.9	96.2	96.6	95.8
Aini	Soghd	4.6	6.6	2.4	-	-	-
Asht	Soghd	3.4	0.0	16.3	-	-	-
Ghonchi	Soghd	4.7	2.4	7.1	-	-	-
Zafarobod	Soghd	4.1	3.3	5.1	50.9	44.6	57.5
Isfara	Soghd	3.8	2.6	5.1	-	-	-
Konibodom	Soghd	3.6	7.4	-	15.2	27.2	2.6
Mastchoh	Soghd	2.8	6.2	-	12.1	-	42.3
Spitamen	Soghd	7.1	10.3	3.7	67.1	67.5	66.8
Panjakent	Soghd	5.4	7.8	2.8	17.6	4.5	30.8
J. Rasulov	Soghd	6.1	11.2	0.8	21.6	34.1	4.0
Istaravshan	Soghd	7.7	9.2	6.0	-	-	6.9

Table A-6: In-Grade vs. Between Grade Dropout Rate for Grade 9, 2009/10

Districts	Region	In-Grade Dropout Rate			Between Grade Dropout Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	6.0	4.8	7.2	20.6	25.2	15.7
Shahriston	Soghd	9.9	8.1	11.7	74.9	74.6	75.2
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	0.6	8.0	0.0	93.7	90.8	96.8
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	25.7	26.0	25.2	77.5	74.3	80.7
Vakhsh	Khatlon	14.4	15.5	13.0	-	-	-
Vose	Khatlon	16.0	19.2	11.7	-	-	-
Danghara	Khatlon	13.4	9.3	18.3	95.5	96.4	94.6
Jilikul	Khatlon	13.4	18.9	6.5	36.2	33.1	40.8
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	17.7	17.4	18.0	54.9	65.9	40.4
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	14.7	14.0	15.4	27.9	36.5	16.2
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	22.9	23.3	22.5	-	4.4	-
Bokhtar	Khatlon	20.0	18.6	21.8	-	-	-
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	21.1	18.5	24.0	26.2	14.4	40.3
Kulob	Khatlon	7.6	4.5	11.2	-	-	-
Qumsangir	Khatlon	20.4	18.2	23.3	56.5	55.7	57.2
Muminobod	Khatlon	3.6	2.4	5.2	71.2	65.0	78.3
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	9.7	10.6	8.5	23.7	23.7	23.8
Farkhor	Khatlon	10.7	5.0	16.9	24.3	27.0	21.0
Panj	Khatlon	22.2	19.8	24.8	20.5	29.0	9.4
Sarband	Khatlon	15.4	22.7	6.0	68.0	76.7	56.6
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	19.0	15.9	22.6	66.3	61.7	71.6
Khovaling	Khatlon	16.2	10.6	23.8	80.5	75.9	85.7
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	5.8	11.5	0.0	23.7	23.1	24.4
Shuroobod	Khatlon	7.6	7.9	7.3	6.5	5.4	8.0
Yovon	Khatlon	14.0	15.8	12.1	-	-	-
Norak	Khatlon	12.3	8.0	16.5	29.1	33.4	23.2
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	8.9	0.0	18.9	66.2	68.1	64.1
Baljuvon	Khatlon	21.0	22.0	19.8	65.8	61.7	70.4
National		**11.1**	**11.2**	**11.2**	**22.6**	**21.7**	**23.9**

Table A-7: Transition Rate from Cycle to Cycle, 2009/10

Districts	Region	To Basic			To Secondary		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khorog	GBAO	99.8	96.5	102.8	91.5	85.6	97.1
Vanj	GBAO	100.0	102.3	97.6	90.2	95.6	84.4
Ishkoshim	GBAO	98.0	97.0	99.0	91.7	86.6	96.8
Darvoz	GBAO	83.6	80.1	87.3	64.9	77.9	49.8
Murghob	GBAO	97.1	98.5	95.8	89.3	88.9	89.6
Roshtqala	GBAO	98.6	100.0	97.0	89.2	87.2	91.3
Rushon	GBAO	102.4	104.8	100.0	93.7	91.0	96.3
Shughnon	GBAO	99.2	101.6	97.1	85.9	83.4	88.3
Ismoili Somoni	Dushanbe	107.3	108.9	105.4	67.5	73.6	60.0
Firdavsi	Dushanbe	97.7	99.5	95.6	68.1	72.6	61.0
Shohmansur	Dushanbe	101.6	106.1	96.5	68.7	80.7	50.2
Sino	Dushanbe	97.0	99.0	94.7	62.7	67.8	55.8
Roghun	RSR	89.7	92.7	86.4	64.9	79.8	47.4
Varzob	RSR	97.9	98.3	97.4	56.4	72.1	39.2
Rasht	RSR	96.2	97.5	94.9	41.4	54.0	28.7
Hissor	RSR	97.5	101.2	93.5	49.4	64.3	30.9
Jirgatol	RSR	97.6	100.1	95.0	76.4	81.3	71.3
Nurobod	RSR	99.0	101.1	96.7	37.0	59.5	11.8
Rudaki (Lenin)	RSR	98.6	100.3	96.8	37.3	47.9	23.5
Vahdat (Kofarnihon)	RSR	99.8	101.5	97.9	41.7	61.0	19.4
Tavildara	RSR	107.9	113.0	103.3	66.2	89.6	39.0
Tojikobod	RSR	95.9	98.4	93.0	62.4	68.9	54.9
Tursunzoda	RSR	100.2	101.8	98.5	62.0	67.2	56.4
Faizobod	RSR	98.3	98.0	98.6	59.0	78.2	38.2
Shahrinav	RSR	98.1	99.8	96.1	64.5	69.6	58.9
Khujand	Soghd	100.2	100.0	100.3	80.1	77.8	82.6
Qairoqum	Soghd	100.2	99.1	101.2	92.1	91.4	92.9
Chkalovsk	Soghd	103.2	104.0	102.2	82.7	81.7	83.8
Taboshar	Soghd	103.6	104.3	103.0	61.3	60.9	61.8
Aini	Soghd	96.2	97.6	94.8	85.0	83.0	87.1
Asht	Soghd	99.7	99.7	99.7	81.7	77.1	86.0
Ghonchi	Soghd	99.5	100.0	98.9	65.1	70.8	59.3
Zafarobod	Soghd	99.2	101.7	96.7	61.3	67.3	54.5
Isfara	Soghd	99.5	100.3	98.7	74.9	75.3	74.5
Konibodom	Soghd	98.6	98.7	98.5	65.6	57.4	73.9
Mastchoh	Soghd	97.8	100.4	94.8	52.7	62.3	39.1
Spitamen	Soghd	99.4	100.2	98.6	63.4	61.1	65.9
Panjakent	Soghd	99.9	100.3	99.4	60.9	68.7	52.6
J. Rasulov	Soghd	99.5	98.7	100.3	65.3	63.0	67.6
Istaravshan	Soghd	99.6	100.0	99.1	57.0	61.7	52.0
B. Ghafurob	Soghd	100.0	99.6	100.5	70.3	68.1	72.4

Table A-7: Transition Rate from Cycle to Cycle, 2009/10

Districts	Region	To Basic			To Secondary		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shahriston	Soghd	99.5	99.8	99.2	75.5	77.6	73.3
Moun. Mastchoh	Soghd	98.5	98.5	98.5	55.3	74.2	31.5
Qurghonteppa	Khatlon	97.9	100.9	94.7	70.0	66.3	75.6
Vakhsh	Khatlon	98.6	96.0	101.7	66.0	58.7	75.6
Vose	Khatlon	97.8	97.2	98.4	65.8	58.1	76.3
Danghara	Khatlon	99.3	99.8	98.7	66.0	54.2	79.9
Jilikul	Khatlon	99.2	98.6	99.8	53.4	60.8	44.2
Khuroson (Ghozimalik)	Khatlon	97.6	99.8	95.2	65.4	51.8	81.7
Qubodiyon	Khatlon	98.5	97.8	99.3	81.3	80.6	81.9
Kolkhozobod	Khatlon	97.0	97.0	96.9	77.5	72.1	83.6
Bokhtar	Khatlon	98.9	101.5	96.3	66.1	71.0	60.5
Jomi (Khojamaston)	Khatlon	93.5	92.8	94.3	52.1	61.0	41.7
Kulob	Khatlon	98.9	99.3	98.6	93.0	92.7	93.3
Qumsangir	Khatlon	98.5	99.9	96.8	64.6	62.3	67.5
Muminobod	Khatlon	95.0	95.4	94.6	74.3	86.3	58.6
Hamadoni (Moskovskiy)	Khatlon	98.2	97.2	99.2	81.4	82.2	80.4
Farkhor	Khatlon	97.3	97.8	96.7	87.4	86.7	88.3
Panj	Khatlon	98.2	98.1	98.3	79.2	78.6	79.9
Sarband	Khatlon	99.4	99.8	99.0	53.4	39.1	71.7
Temurmalik (Sovet)	Khatlon	96.6	98.1	94.9	69.3	79.3	57.9
Khovaling	Khatlon	87.5	87.4	87.6	60.8	70.7	47.3
Shahrtuz	Khatlon	99.4	99.7	99.0	83.5	80.7	86.7
Shuroobod	Khatlon	98.4	99.3	97.6	83.6	90.1	76.3
Yovon	Khatlon	99.1	99.1	99.1	67.9	68.9	66.7
Norak	Khatlon	99.9	99.6	100.3	66.9	71.8	62.1
N. Khusrav (Beshkent)	Khatlon	104.3	103.8	104.8	92.1	90.1	94.2
Baljuvon	Khatlon	85.7	89.8	81.5	65.9	69.3	61.6
National		**98.5**	**99.4**	**97.6**	**65.9**	**69.1**	**62.3**